The Weekly Post.

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WE present this week a picture of one of the bridges on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and deem the occasion suitable to call the attention of our readers to the importance of similar structures on all railways throughout the country. The recent flood in the western part of our State, West Virginia and Eastern Ohio, which washed out so many bridges and culverts, calls to mind forcibly the absolute necessity of building railroads substantially after being projected. For one whole week, the through trains have been delayed on many of our western roads. Wooden bridges, low down near the water, with short spans on trickety piers, are not only dangerous, but costly to any road, and should be repaired by such structures as are on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The bridge or viaduct referred to in our illustration crosses the Conemaugh River near Johnstown, Pa., and close to the residence of the late John Covode, who represented the Westmoreland district in Congress for several terms.

A KISS.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

A pout, and a parting of lips as they touch—
That's a kiss in the abstract. It does not mean much;
But where is the language can rightly express it?
What letter can sound it to help you to guess it?
What simile suggest, or what fancy reveal,
The mysterious bliss it can cause one to feel?
Here Nature assuredly earned a diploma
For fragrance of flavor and perfect aroma.

A kiss is electrical—comes with a start
That tingles a delicate shock to the heart,
And sets the eye twinkling with rapturous delight,
Like stars in the sky of a clear frosty night.
When 'tis vanished the ecstacyclings to you yet;
'Tis a joy you'll remember and never forget,
All pleasure condensed in an instant of bliss
Can but partly describe what's contained in a kiss.

GEORGE BIRDSEYE.

A JUDGE'S STORIES.

Justice Miller of Supreme Court Gives Reminiscences and Opinions.

"GatE," writes up for the Cincinnati *Inquirer* some interesting reminiscences by Mr. Justice Miller of the Supreme Court, of whom Hon. James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, President of the American Bar association, says "he is the best lawyer I ever knew." We make these extracts:

THE GERMAN ON THE BENCH

Judge Miller shows in his countenance decided traces of his German origin. "My father," he said, "was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, where my brother Justice Strong now resides. Father went to Virginia and then to Missouri, and I have seen his title to a piece of land in St. Genevieve, when that place was the seat of Government. My maternal grandmother was born in North Carolina. My father settled at Richmond, Kentucky, where I was born, and where I resided during my youth."

I recalled to the Judge's attention the fact that Abraham Lincoln, in a sketch of his own life, which was published by Ward Lamon, stated that his ancestor Lincoln had also gone from the City of Reading or Berks County, Pennsylvania, to Virginia, and thence to Kentucky. The conversation naturally turned to the social life about Richmond, Kentucky. "Judge," said I, "do you know that Richmond has now a pretty hard reputation for street difficulties, fighting, &c."

OLD AFFRAYS.

"Yes," said the Judge, "the fighting element there comes from off the farms around in the country. A good many affrays happened back in my period. I remember one singular fight between a schoolmaster by the name of Muzzy, who was a native of New England, and went from Cincinnati to Richmond, and one of our fire-eating Southerners. The general understanding in those days was that a Northern man would not fight. Muzzy corrected in the school-house the son of a very proud, sensitive man by the name of Stone. It enraged Stone that his boy should be whipped, as he expressed it, 'like a negro,' and he sent Muzzy word to come to his store and bring the bill for the boy's tuition as he wanted to pay it. The schoolmaster went into the back office of Stone's business place, and while he sat down to make out the bill and receipt Stone locked the door, drew a cowhide, and told Muzzy that he was to be cowhided for whipping his son. Muzzy looked deliberately into Stone's eyes and said: 'Cowhide, then!' Stone used the cowhide as he had threatened, and Muzzy started off for the City of Cincinnati, and was gone for a week or more. He returned with a friend, who was a man of some resolution, and left word with Stone's brother that he (Muzzy) would shoot him (Stone) on sight in the public street, and for Stone to be ready and armed "Because," said Muzzy, "I shall not put him at the same disadvantage he took me with his cowhide." Stone demurred at being shot down, and thought the proper way was for Muzzy to send him a challenge, but his own brother replied to that, 'No, sir, that won't do now; you didn't challange him, but took your cowhide, and he elects it to be a street fight.' The people generally understood that the affray would take place near the hotel, where Muzzy had made his headquarters. Accordingly everybody was on the *qui vive* when they saw Muzzy appear, and observed Stone coming along between the residence and his store. As soon as Muzzy saw stone, he waved his hand and stepped into the middle of the street. Each man drew his weapon, and began to fire. In a minute Stone was shot dead. The gentleman who came with Muzzy from Cincinnati then notified the people at large that Muzzy would remain in town until the stage should depart next day, and be perfectly ready to give satisfaction to any body who desired it. Nobody stepped forward, however, and the next day the stage took Muzzy and his friend out of town, as he had promised. Muzzy was a brother of General Muzzy, of the Washington bar, who was once a Secretary of President Johnson."

Judge Miller related another incident of the fighting days in Kentucky, when an editor by the name, I think, of Matthewson was applied to by a citizen of the town to furnish him with the name of the author of a personal paragraph in his paper. The editor replied that he required until the next day to see the author and get his permission. "Very well," said the caller, "you give it me to-morrow, or I will cowhide you for concealing the name of the miscreant." Next day, at the appointed time in came the gentleman in pursuit of revenge, with a cowhide in his hand, as he had promised. Matthewson said: I decline to give the name of the author. I have seen him, and he withholds his permission." "Very well," said the man drawing his cowhide—but at this instant the editor shot him dead. No judicial proceedings followed these little Kentucky privileges.

CAME BACK A JUDGE.

I inquired of Judge Miller about the accuracy of an interesting story related about himself and Governor John W. Crittenden. The following were the facts: Young Miller began life as a physician, and studied law after he had graduated in medicine. He desired Governor Crittenden to appoint him Prosecuting Attorney or Clerk of a Court, I don't know which. The Miller family was strong and importuned Governor Crittenden, while another gentleman, by the name of Pearl was also pressed for the same office by his family and friends; and Crittenden was a good deal annoyed in declining which of the two to appoint, feeling that in any case he would make enemies. While he was hemming and hawing about it Miller went to see him and said: "Governor, I can relieve you of this little bother. I am told there is a good opening for me to settle in the State of Iowa, at the town of Keokuk, where a number of our Kentucky folks are emigrating. You cannot appoint Mr. Pearl to this place, because I do not mean to stay in the State." Crittenden was very much relieved, and said: "Miller, that is just the thing for you to do. You may rise to be a Justice on the Supreme Bench in a few years, if you go into one of those young and active States." Of course Governor Crittenden merely took this view out of his great satisfaction that the appointment was disposed of. Years passed on, however, and Mr. Lincoln nominated Mr. Miller to the Supreme Bench. He saw Mr. Crittenden sitting in a barber's chair at the National Hotel Washington, and going up to him, said: "Governor, you do not remember me; my name is Miller, from Richmond, Kentucky. You once had some trouble about appointing me to an office, and I went off to Iowa. At the time you said I might become a United States Judge. I am here now to verify your prediction, though it may have been to get rid of me."

To this may be added the fact that Judge Miller has been twice married, and his second wife was the widow of his law partner, also from Kentucky. I asked the Judge if he personally knew

CHIEF-JUSTICE TANEY.

And what estimate he placed upon his life and his talents.

"I knew Mr. Taney quite well," said Judge Miller, "having been nearly three years on the Bench with him. You see that the secession of the Southern States, &c., took away three of the Judges, Mr. Campbell having been one. We three came in as Republicans—a very decided innovation on the Bench where Taney had sat so long. His treatment of us all was kind and cordial. He gave me directions to write on cases of moment. At the end of that term, as we were about separating, I said to the Chief-Justice that I was much pleased with our present relations, and I had formed a great deal of respect for his character. He replied that at no time during his Presidency of the Bench had the prevailing feeling been so harmonious as during that term of the Court.

Said I: "Judge Miller, would Taney have gone off that Bench if the State of Maryland had seceded from the Union?"

"Yes, sir; he was brought up in the later school of State's Rights, and the formal secession of the State would undoubtedly have been followed by his resignation. When I went to the Bench I had very strong prejudices against him, arising from my having been a Whig, and remembering that he removed the deposits from the United States Bank to please General Jackson; and also that he had written the Dred Scott decision. I was not sure now that in removing the deposits he was not acting correctly, as he occupied a merely ministerial position under the President, who ordered him to do it. As to the Dred Scot decision, which I have never looked upon with favor, it can be said of it, that at the time a man like Taney believed that the country required to be made conservative, and that some emphatic declaration that slave property was to be protected was needed to oppose the agitation and settle the Union question.

"One day a venerable old gentleman, Judge Shipley, from the State of Maine, father of the United States Judge who recently died in New England, came before our Court and made an argument. He was exceedingly venerable and dignified, and had been a Senator from Maine. When the Court adjourned that day, this old gentleman followed into the robing-room and said: "Mr. Chief-Justice, I voted in the Senate to confirm you, nearly forty years ago, for the position you now fill; and I am glad to have to add that I see no reason to regret that vote." 'I remember you very well,' replied the Chief Justice, 'and your vote on that occasion, sir. Had I been confirmed by the Senate for the first offices which President Jackson gave me, I should have been probably an obscure Maryland lawyer at the present day; but 'Old Hickory' had a way of sticking by his friends, and each time the Senate refused to confirm me, he moved me up in the rank of appointments until, instead of being a Cabinet Minister for a little while or a foreign appointee, I reached the Chief Justiceship."

I asked Judge Miller what opinion he entertained of Andrew Jackson. The Judge said that he was a man of decided force of character, but passionate and tyrannical, and that from the time he appeared on the scene of politics abuse in patronage and of relation in office, &c., began to be abominable. Our worst evils came in with Jackson.

Continuing as to Taney, Judge Miller said:

He was one of our best lawyers before he got upon the bench, practicing before the old common law courts of Maryland, and being retained in the most difficult cases. His mind was lucid and clear, and his decisions were written with great carefulness and plainess. He illustrated the simple virtues of the slave holder of the olden times by kneeling in the Catholic Church beside his aged negro servant, both of them communicants. Taney had been a Federalist before he became a Democrat, and his decisions were nearly all in a line with the old Federal traditions. The lawyers and judges throughout the country are generally of the opinion that he was one of the purest and most accomplished Judges we ever had."

CHASE'S MEASURE.

"What estimate do you place upon the Chief Justice who succeeded him, Chase?"

"I am disposed," said the Judge, "to take a very high view of the quality of Chase's mind. He was slow and massive, with a vigorous brain, and I have often said that I know of no one against whom I should undertake to measure myself with more diffidence than Chase. He liked to have his own way; but when he came upon the bench it was admirable to see how quietly and courteously the Court resisted his imperious will never coming in direct conflict, and he finally had to take the position which we held, that he was the Moderator and presiding officer over the Supreme Court, and not possessed of anymore authority than the rest of the bench chose to give him.

THURMAN AND BAYARD.

I asked Judge Miller if either Senator Thurman or Senator Bayard, had pleaded before the Supreme Court, and what their rank might be in his estimation.

"Judge Thurman," he said, "has been before us, and so has Bayard. The former (Thurman) is a man of ability, experience and knowledge—all that his party claims for him. They do not estimate him too high. Besides he is a good lawyer, and a man of personal character and probity. Senator Bayard is probably not the equal of Thurman intellectually. He uses too many words to express himself, but he is a younger man, who came to the bar late as I have heard. In Bayard's domestic and personal life he is a remarkable instance of purity and honor. The same conscientious view is taken into his public positions; he will not subscribe to what he does not believe. If we are to have to take a Democrat for President, I hope it will be that kind of a man. He is my neighbor at Washington." Speaking of Thurman and Pendleton the Judge said:

It is queer to see Pendleton, after working up the greenback doctrine for three whole Presidential terms, cut out of the fruit of it by Thurman, who has been at no pains in the premises. Almost as odd to see old Thomas Ewing's ablest son take such a different attitude from his conservative father."

THE REPUBLIC.

"It is even a greater change, Judge, to see the Bench you sat upon when only three Republicans were there, now the last Republican body sitting in the Capital."

"Well, that is the largest sweep of the compas. The bench changes slowly and gives effect to laws after the political impulse has passed away which made them. The amendments to the Constitution are thus out of the reach of local or reactionary passion. The former bench stayed the tide of rising feeling for emancipation, but revolution and death worked the downfall of that barrier. I think the period through which we have passed in our country one of the greatest in history for immense moral changes, and it will be recognized as such and supported by a public opinion too hale and royal for the spiteful forces in society to break it down. Where I have been in my old Circuit District in Arkansas and Missouri the treatment I have received is that of no foreign Judge, but the bar and local Judges behave as friendly as if a war had never been fought, though my incliuations in it were decided. We are to expect our public benefits in the usual way of political action, not by discovering a new race of human creatures. The imperfections and passions of men are the light and the action of Government. We provide our Judges out of public life, most of them men with pronounced views, won in debate and enterprise, and omitting reference to myself. I think the Supreme Court is as harmonious, courageous, and unblemished a body now as it was under John Jay, or Taney, or anybody."

APARTMENT HOUSES IN LONDON.

How English People Manage their Housekeeping.

Up to a few years ago it was considered an essential to respectability that every family in London should have its own separate house, servants, stables, etc. An Englishman's house was his castle, as was said, and the privilege of exclusiveness was one most dear to British heart. But now a change has come over the spirit of the Londoner's dream. In various quarters immense edifices, overtopping all their neighbor blocks, have arisen as by enchantment, and strange to say, are peopled by wealthy and distinguished persons. The very persons who have thus contradicted by their practice a trait of character which was supposed to be firmly fixed in English character are at a loss to explain how they came to do it. The serpent, in the guise of an enterprising business man named Hankey, tempted them and they did eat. Gentlemen whose incomes mount into the thousands, in this most expensive of capital cities, have discovered that a modification of the Paris apartment system is suited to them, and that they economize greatly by it. Members of Parliament, men of title, ex-Judges, retired generals and merchants, have made up their minds that there is no disgrace in living on the fourth or fifth floors. The most astonishing concersion, furthermore, is that these magnificent new apartment houses have public dining rooms, servants in common, etc., and are, in a certain measure, hotels. People have no housekeeping to do. It is all done for them; and here, it may be said, the economy comes in, for it must not be supposed that the rental of the suites of rooms is much less than that necessary to secure snug houses in Belgravia. A revolution in the social world is imminent, for if eminently fashionable people are willing to do this there can be no permanent objection to it. The convenience in these new establishments is admirable. In one of them there is twenty miles of pneumatic tubes. The rooms are lighted with gas, have hot and cold water in them, are absolutely fire-proof, and as some of the apartments are 130 feet above the side walk, this last precaution is eminently needful. Tradesmen's bills are one of the scourges of life in London; they must always be cut down and quarreled about. These are avoided by the new system, except, of course, those for clothing and luxuries. The rents are the same on each floor, and the highest are most sought after. This is even better than in Paris, where the upper stories sometimes rent for double the sum paid for rooms on the second and third floors. People get their food in Mr. Hankey's new building at club prices, generally understood to be 25 per centum less than those imposed on the householder. In short, the Londoner is taking refuge from the host of petty vexations in which the intricate system of vestry governments, the immense distances, the lack of central markets and the high prices charged by impudent and grasping tradesmen, have heretofore thrust upon him. Bachelors' rooms can be had in these buildings for from $500 to $700 in gold, per year. But with all these new facilities London life is still 40 per centum dearer than that of Paris, especially for the transient class.—*Boston Journal.*

SHE DIDN'T MEAN TO TELL.

Yes, my lips to-night have spoken
Words I said they should not speak;
And I would I could recall them—
Would I had not been so weak.
Oh, that one unguarded moment!
Were it mine to live again,
All the strength of its temptation
Would appeal to me in vain.

True, my lips have only uttered
What is ever in my heart;
I am happy when beside him.
Wretched when we are apart;
Though I listen to his praises
Always longer than I should,
Yet my heart can never hear them
Half so often as it would.

And I would not, could not, pain him,
Would not for the world offend,
I would have him know I like him
As a brother, as a friend:
But I meant to keep one secret
In my bosom always hid,
For I never meant to tell him
That I loved him—but I did.

Makes the Landing

The Liveliest Political Picnic of the Season at Worcester.

Butler's Delegates Capture the Convention Hall Before Daylight,

And Lead the Old Fogy Regulars a Lively Chase,

Inducing Them to Bolt and Call Another Convention,

When Old Ben is Nominated for Governor With a Roar,

And Put on a Platform Demanding Hayes' Impeachment and State Reform.

WORCESTER, MASS., September 17.—There is a very large gathering of delegates to the Democratic State Convention here to-day. Butler's friends are here in large numbers, but are meeting with most determined opposition. The State Central Committee decided contesting delegations against the Butler men.

SEIZURE OF THE HALL BY THE BUTLER MEN.

At about 5 o'clock this morning, some 150 Butler delegates, headed by Dr. McSheehy of Boston, and other ardent Butler men, entered Mechanics' Hall and proceeded to elect J. P. Hughes of Boston, Chairman, and declairing their intention to remain till the Convention was fully organized. Dr. McSheehy sprang to the platform and nominated General Butler for Governor, and three cheers were given forthwith. Then speeches followed by McSheehy and many others. Many of the harangues were very violent, nearly every delegate declaring he would stay there until forcibly thrown out. Another shouted he would "vote for General Butler spite of the devil or any other man."

THE REGULARS WAKE UP.

By eight o'clock the regulars had all waked up to the situation, and at 8:30 the Mayor of Worcester arrived with a *posse* of fifty officers. He appealed to the crowd in the hall to disperse, and told them if they would go out he would protect them in all their rights.

A delegate asked what he meant by protecting them in their rights.

The Mayor intimated that the police of the city should not be used to clear the hall when the Convention was regularly assembled.

J. J. McDavitt (Butler's Lieutenant), appeared on the scene, and asked the Mayor if it was true that he had posted blue-coated policemen in the corridors and locked the doors to prevent egress and ingress?

The Mayor said: "No, any one could go out who chose."

"Can they come in again," asked Mr. McDavitt.

"No, sir," replied the Mayor.

"Then," said McDavitt, "We refuse to leave," and this declaration was answered with a passionate peal of applause.

THE BUTLER MEN.

HOW THEY MANAGE TO HOLD THE FORT.

At Mechanics Hall at 11:10 David Powers of Springfield, took the floor and requested the delegates to nominate a Chairman.

On motion of Mr. McDavitt it was voted that seven gentlemen should act as a Committee on Credentials, to stand at the door and admit only those having regular credentials. J. H. Farrell of Cambridge, A. P. Rice of Springfield, Wm. J. Roach of Boston, J. F. MacMahon of Boston, Dr. Sullivan of Fall River, and James McGowan of Pittsfield, were appointed.

The Committee retired and an intermission ensued. Just as business was about to be resumed, every one was startled by the rush of a swell mob at one of the doors. There was a cry of "hold the door," and the crowd was intercepted without much trouble, but among those who came in was the Hon. Edward Avery, and after him Major McCafferty of Worcester, whose stalwart form was the signal for hearty applause, which soon changed into hisses as the Chairman of the State Central Committee came on the platform and stepped to the side of the desk. A moment of silence followed, but as Mr. Avery, with hands folded and very quiet in manner, began to speak, the storm of hisses was again taken up and a scene of wild confusion ensued.

Mr. Avery stepped upon the platform and said: "By the request of the Democratic State Central Committee, I am here to announce"——(Cat calls and hisses followed each other in rapid succession, Avery maintaining his position upon the platform). A delegate moved that Avery be requested to leave the platform. The Chairman decided Avery must leave the platform, which he refused to do. The Chairman then decided no motion would be in order till the Committee on Credentials made their report.

Major McCafferty jumped to his feet and said "Avery was ambitious for the honors of a martyr. He wanted to go out to the blue bloods and inform them he had served them. He had done their bidding. He wanted to go out and inform the men who had called the members of the Convention communists, he had performed that duty. He was anxious to relieve his bowels, and should be allowed to do so." "I am all right," said Mr. Avery, again commencing to speak. (Cat calls and hisses again interrupted the speaker, who was obliged to cease speaking). The excited delegates requested Mr. Avery to look in the glass and see if he knew himself.

Mr. McCafferty again tried to speak, urging the Convention to listen to what Mr. Avery had to say. The excitement at this point beggars description, the brandishing canes, etc. Finally, Avery got off the platform, and declared the Convention adjourned until Wednesday, September 2?th.

Intense excitement followed, amid which Avery retired from the hall. A delegate said that it was the duty of the Chairman of the State Central Committee to make any announcement which he has to make. He cannot adjourn except on motion.

THE BUTLER MEN ORGANIZE.

Charles M. Strauss of Hingham, a member of the State Central Committee, was introduced, who demanded a call for the Democratic Convention. He said he was a member of the State Central Committee, but repudiated their infamous action from the first. The call, he said, was signed by him, and he would do all possible to ensure the success which they deserve.

Mr. McCafferty was then unanimously elected Temporary Chairman.

On motion of Mr. McMurray of Springfield, a Committee of one from each Congressional district was appointed on Resolutions, consisting of Hon. Eli Thayer of Worcester, H. B. Coffin of Fall River, D. D. Kelley of Boston, Nathaniel Clark of Lynn, J. K. Tarbox of Lawrence, W. J. McCafferty of Worcester, W. F. Phillips of Worcester and H. H. Lathrop of Springfield.

Dr. Gockritz of Boston then arose, and denounced the action of the Democratic Committee, and said it could not be considered as binding on the Democratic party. In reply, the Chair ruled that the action of the committee was not a matter before the Convention.

Mr. Gockritz then attempted to speak, but was ruled out of order. A motion to adjourn was then made and voted down amid great confusion.

A motion prevailed that during the recess, the delegates from several Senatorial districts assemble and select a member of the State Central Committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Mellon made a motion that the representatives of the different Senatorial districts constitute the entire State Central Committee of the party in the future Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Clark of Pittsfield, called attention to the rule adopted two years ago, and said under the rule now in existence, the members of the present State Central Committee would hold office until the 1st of January, 1879. He, therefore, moved that the authority by which that committee was to remain until January 1st, 1879, be rescinded, and their places be declared vacant. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Hon. Richard S. Spafford was then elected Permanent Chairman. The enthusiasm of the assembly did not allow business to proceed for some moments, when Mr. Spafford called the Convention to order. In his speech, Mr. Spafford alluded to the wants of the laboring class, and denounced the bondholding and banking monopolies. He was heartily applauded.

BUTLER NOMINATED WITH A HURRAH.

At the conclusion of Mr. Spafford's speech, Mr. John L. Rice of Springfield, nominated General B. F. Butler for Governor, amid cheers and great excitement, the delegates all rising. Mr. Cook of Boston, seconded the nomination.

A motion to make the nomination by acclamation followed. The throng was impatient, but George P. Calvin of Stoughton, said, as a Democrat duly elected, he protested against the motion. [Hisses.] How, in the name of God, can any Democrat vote for Butler? He asked who has fought against every Democratic principle? He will kill your party if you elect him. By his own declaration he is no Democrat. He had no feeling in the matter, but was resolved to oppose any disgrace for the party. The speaker was greeted with hisses. Butler's name was cheered, and he was declared the nominee by acclamation.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

The Convention nominated John H. Arnold of North Adams, for Lieutenant Governor; Secretary of State, C. M. Struss of Hingham; C. Cushing of Newburyport, Attorney General: John B. O'Reilly, Auditor; D. N. Skillings of Winchester, Treasurer.

THE PLATFORM

SUGGESTS HAYES IMPEACHMENT AND DEVOTED TO STATE ISSUES.

The following are the resolutions adopted:

The Democrats of the Commonwealth, by their duly appointed delegates in Convention assembled, hereby reaffirm and reiterate their adherence to the time-honored principles of Democracy enunciated and acted upon by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and pledge their best exertions to make them effective in the guidance and government of the nation so that all the people of the States may be maintained in their just rights, subordinated only to the rights and powers of the Federal Government as defined and limited by the Constitution framed by our fathers and amendments thereto which subsequent experience has found necessary.

Resolved, That with exceeding shame and sorrow we have seen a President elected by the votes of a majority of the people, at an election held in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution set aside, and the people deprived of his services in that high office by a series of most astounding forgeries and perjuries, the possibility of the successful existence of which weakens the very foundation of the Republic. Our grief has not lessened because this monstrous wrong was done by aid of the Constitutional Commission, which found it necessary by party majority to refuse to receive evidence of potent frauds in the electoral votes, in order to consummate the act. We therefore, unhesitatingly declare that no man ought to be permitted to hold the office who is tainted with fraud and corruption, and if it can be done without rebuke by the people, then, indeed, we fear for the perpetuity of Republican institutions.

The other resolutions refer to State affairs and no mention is made of finances.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY.

The Present State Officers Nominated for Re-election.

A Platform Uncertain and Ambiguous in Character.

NEW HAVEN, September 17.—The Democratic State Convention met in Music Hall this forenoon, every town in the State being represented. Hon. Francis a Marden was chosen Permanent President. The old State ticket, Richard D. Hubbard for Governor, Francis B. Loomis for Secretary of State, Edwin A. Buck for Treasurer, and Charles C. Hubbard for Controller, were nominated by acclamation. Mr. Loomis declining, Hon. Charles Durand of Derby, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation and accepted.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The following are among the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Second—We demand that rigid economy shall be observed in every department of the State and Federal Government, and that salaries of public officers shall be reduced as the necessities of the times require.

Fourth—We condemn the monstrous frauds and daring and unrighteous action by which the people of the United States were cheated and deprived of their choice in the last Presidential election: a bold plot and unparalleled fraud which struck at the heart of the Republic; a plot and fraud which shall not be condoned, and shall never be repeated.

Sixth—That the Constitution of the United States recognizes gold and silver as the standard money of the Union, and this standard is the most stable basis for the necessities of the world. The Democratic party of the Union has never failed to recognize and support this essential principle. A great and costly war and Republican financial fraud and corruption brought an irredeemable currency, under which prices of every commodity have fluctuated, industrial interests have suffered, labor has been deprived of its reward, and many business men brought to bankruptcy. But the laws of trade with a large balance of foreign exchange in favor of this country have brought us to the door of redeemable currency and a sound basis for an improved and prosperous state of affairs, which will place the creditor and debtor of the government on the same financial plane.

Seventh—That the Resumption act so-called was in its inception unwise, uncalled for, and not demanded at the time of its enactment by those laws of trade which govern with unerring certainty the finances of a country; and having confidence in the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States we hesitatingly rely upon their integrity and judgment, believing they will be controlled in their action upon the question of resumption by those well known principles which underlie the necessities of commerce and the best interests of the people of this State.

Eighth—We condemn all repudiation and demand the honest and just payment of the public debt. We denounce the financial policy of the Republican Administration as the direct and shortest way to universal bankruptcy and total repudiation, and we declare that whatever currency is issued should be for the benefit of the whole people.

On the adoption of the platform there was one dissenting vote.

Adjourned.

THE MORAL OF IT.

What the Disruption in Maine Means and Will Lead to.

An occasional correspondent of the *World* claims a hearing on the ground of good guessing on the vote in Maine, made September 3 which was

Connor	58,000
Democratic	35,000
Greenback	32,000
Total	125,000

The official estimates to-day show (in round numbers);

Connor	58,000
Democratic	29,000
Greenback	37,000
Total	125,000

The transfer to the Greenback candidate in Waldo County the week of the election changed the relative Greenback and Democratic votes, surprising everybody alike. The correspondent continues:

This guess was so good that I hope you may be indulgent enough to take something further on trust, especially when I further said, referring to the large, disaffected class: "These men are not fools. They have ordinary good sense. They have just made up their minds to 'bust' things—that's all." I am surprised at what seems to me so wide a misapprehension of the lesson on our election last Monday. The first fact in the case is that some twelve thousand Republicans have left that party, presumably to stay. They held that party responsible for the high taxes and the low wages, for the severe personal tests of allegiance to the ring required of them, in place of the old-time loyalty to sentiment and country, and they were also restive at the thought that they were relentlessly held to impliedly disparage and disown the Administration whose purposes they held to be purer than those of their own leaders at home. They never would have come squarely over the Democracy even had there been a more inviting platform—no men ever did such a thing. There must always be a common ground for new combinations, with shifting middle and side scenes. All revolutions in politics show this especially when politics mean simply questions of money and business, like taxes and tariffs. Greenbackism opened the way, and thousands walked together there. These men, though mostly honest, were nevertheless looking for a sign, and, being in a peculiarly susceptible mood, embraced Greenbackism without having very deep convictions on the subject. They were tired of things as they were, and they struck hands with their neighbors and went for a change.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S *Prince Ducalion*, a drama in verse, will be issued during the present season.

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 50

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Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1878.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Post for the Cameron Smashing Campaign.

In no way can the success of the Democratic State, County, Congressional and Legislative candidates be better promoted than by the general circulation of Democratic newspapers They keep their readers alive to the importance of the canvass; furnish them with arguments to meet their opponents in the local controversies continually occurring; and stimulate the work of organization so that the full vote of the party may be got out.

The election of 1878 is one of the greatest importance; probably there has not been one in half a century involving a greater number of State officials of the highest rank—Governor, the Supreme Court, the Legislature, United States Senator and twenty-seven Congressmen are all involved in this contest. But equally important with the mere filling of these offices, the people of Pennsylvania will vote for or against the continuance in power of the corrupt CAMERON dynasty. That's the square issue presented. Now is the time or never to rescue the Commonwealth from this ring of political spoilers and jobbers.

To aid in this work, which we are confident the Democracy of the State will achieve, we propose to issue a campaign edition of THE WEEKLY POST. It will be a large quarto sheet of fifty-six columns, and in addition to its political features, will contain all the news of the day, by telegraph and mail, literary miscellany, farm notes, the cattle and general markets, correspondence, political news from all parts of the State, etc. We ask our Democratic friends to aid in obtaining for it a circulation worthy of the cause it will champion, and the importance of the issues involved in the election.

THE TERMS:

From the 5th of September to the 17th of November, we will furnish THE WEEKLY POST (prepaying the postage) as a campaign paper at the following rates:

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.....35c.
Clubs of 10 for 30c.....$3 00
Clubs of 20 for 25c..... 5 00
Clubs of 30 for..... 6 50
Clubs of 50 and upwards 20c.....10 00
Clubs of 100 and upwards 15c.....15 00

THINGS TO BE REMEMBEBED.

The Election, November 5th.

Voters must pay a State or county tax by Saturday, October 5th.

Foreigners must be naturalized by October 5th.

THE Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire has heard the news from Maine, judging from the financial resolutions contained in their platform. The resolutions favor but one currency both for the laborer and speculator, the producer and bondholder, and declare that whatever currency is issued by the government should be issued for the benefit of the whole people, and not for the benefit of capitalists at the expense of the people. The remaining resolutions also meet the needs of workingmen.

KIRK confesses to have sold out a Democratic candidate for Mayor, Hon. JOHN B. GUTHRIE, for five hundred dollars and the promise of a nomination for Congress. He got neither, and now appeals to Democratic Greenbackers to make good MACKEY's defalcation. Since 1867 the Democracy of his Congressional district have been advocating the greenback doctrine, whilst this man KIRK was in opposition. He is rather fresh for a leader, or to pass for a dyed-in-the-wool representative. If Messrs. HAYS and WILSON had paid him the five hundred dollars, or he had received the Republican nomination for Congress, he never would have been heard of as a Greenbacker. His confession is his obituary.

THE LAST DYING CONFESSION OF DAVID KIRK.

Mr. DAVID KIRK appeals for Democratic support on the ground of his opposition to the financial policies which his votes for GRANT and HAYES, and support of Republican Congressional and legislative candidates, helped to fasten upon the country. He has done as much in his sphere to produce the very condition of affairs he deplores and would remedy, as MACKEY or ERRETT in their's. To the extent of his vote and personal influence in politics, he is responsible for the National banking system, for the repudiating law of 1869, for the demonetization of silver, for the Resumption law, and the avalanche of business and industrial troubles that have followed that suicidal legislation. That he repents his share in all this is to his credit, but it constitutes no reason why Democrats should vote for an eleventh hour convert, in opposition to a Democratic candidate who represents all that is valuable in Mr. KIRK's platform, and who consistently maintained sound principles when Mr. KIRK was serving the money power in its audacious conspiracy to depreciate all other values save the value of bonds. These are what may be called rugged facts, and Mr. KIRK can't climb over them.

Nor is the confession he made in his Library Hall speech, in regard to his dealings a few years ago with Mr. ROBERT W. MACKEY, likely to commend Mr. KIRK to Democrats. He is very late in getting on our financial platform, but, more than this, he appears to have been a party to some of the worst practices of the MACKEY-CAMERON ring. In 1874, according to his statement at Library Hall, Mr. KIRK was a a bolting Republican candidate for Mayor of Pittsburgh, running in the much-abused name of reform; Mr. MCCARTHY wasn't so much of a reformer and complete letter writer then as now, and was Mr. MACKEY's pet candidate; Mr. JOHN B. GUTHRIE was the Democratic candidate. This was the situation, and we give in Mr. KIRK's own language, making out the best case he could for himself, what followed:

One day J. Harvey Jones, a resident of my own ward, came to me and said Bob Mackey wanted to see me. I went to see Bob Mackey and we talked the thing all over. He said "we want to elect the two Mayors of the two large cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for the first time under the new Constitution. There has been much talk of dishonesty and now we want honesty. If you and McCarthy run Guthrie will beat you both. Now we want to beat that fellow Negley for Congress next year, and you shall be the man. We will also pay your expenses." "Now," continued Mr. Kirk, "I had spent $500 or $600, and Bob Mackey told me W. B. Hayes and George W. Wilson of the Republican Committee would pay me back this money. I agreed to the proposition, withdrew in favor of McCarthy, went to work for Congress, worked like a beaver, spent my last dollar, was sold out by Mackey and his crowd, Negley was nominated for Congress, and neither Hayes nor Wilson ever paid me a cent." The Speaker's confession was greeted with tremendous shouts of laughter.

We don't wonder there was laughter, if it was of the contemptuous sort, for this is about the most humiliating confession we have heard for a long time from any one of our local politicians. Mr. MACKEY, it seems, was practicing in 1874, with Mr. KIRK, precisely the same little game he recently vainly attempted with "our GUY," and is believed to have successfully played with GRAHAM and MCGONNEGLE to get them out of the way of RICHARDSON for Register and ROWAND for Clerk of the Courts. The stern virtue of our GUY repulsed the tempter to whom Mr. Reformer KIRK yielded. He got out of the way of MCCARTHY, pocketing, as he supposed, a bribe of five or six hundred dollars, and MACKEY's promise "he was the man who was to beat that fellow NEGLEY for Congress next year." But ROBERT tossed him aside as of no account—he was too cheap—and afterwards hit on ERRETT to lay out General NEGLEY. MACKEY and ERRETT are now convertible terms, and Mr. KIRK has had no chance to figure as the *Damon* to Mr. MACKEY's *Pythias*. It was none of his fault, however.

Judging from his antecedents, and without going a jot outside his own shameless admissions, we think our Greenback friends had better get their candidate insured. As for Democrats voting for Mr. KIRK it seems to us an impossibility. The suggestion they should do so, after this Library Hall confession, is very much in the nature of an insult.

THE BANK POWER.

As an argument for the retention of the National Banking system, the Philadelphia *North American* says:

The fact that no holder of a national bank note ever lost, or even can lose, a dollar by the failure or bad management of a bank, outweighs all the arguments of the opponents of the system,

This is true, except the "out weighing" idea. Greenbacks will give as good security to the note holder as the National bank note, and besides will save the taxpayers fifteen millions of dollars a year if they are issued in place of the outstanding National bank notes. That is something to be gained by the exchange, to say nothing of repressing the tendency and purpose of the combined two thousand National banks to interfere with and control the financial policies of the Government. They are contributing to a corruption fund now, to buy up the election of members of Congress who will vote to sustain them in their special privileges, precisely as the old United States bank, throttled by JACKSON, did. The banks by this course are inviting the most summary measures from Congress. If they submit to the inevitable, the legislation for the withdrawal of their circulation will be of a very accommodating and mild character; but once let the banks interfere, with the usual bank arguments, in the political conflicts of the day, and they will arouse a feeling that will make a speedy ending of their valuable franchises.

POINTS OF THE PORTER CASE

The FITZ JOHN PORTER Commission has adjourned to the first of October. The Recorder wants its sessions continued in New York, "because he did not want the influence of West Point to contaminate the Government witnesses." The Court has this notion under consideration. The influence of the Academy is evidently on PORTER's side, as it seems to be of just men everywhere. The recent sessions have been devoted to two points which involve the gist of the case. The first is whether POPE's order to PORTER to attack the enemy's right, dated at "4:20 P. M., August 29, 1862," was wilfully disobeyed. All the evidence is that PORTER did not receive the order until half past six o'clock or later. It is also shown, if he had attacked, his corps would have been annihilated, for LONGSTREET's corps was before him, a fact which POPE did not know. The second question at issue is whether there was a great battle on the 29th of August. General POPE telegraphed the General-in-Chief, HALLECK, on the morning of the 30th, as follows:

We fought a terrible battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was driven from the field, which we now occupy. Our troops are too much exhausted to push matters, though I shall do so in the course of the morning, as soon as General Fitz John Portet comes up from Manassas. The enemy is still in our front, but badly used up. We have lost not less than 8,000 men, killed and wounded; but from appearance of the field the enemy lost not less than two to one. We stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by ourselves. The battle was fought on the identical battle field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of the men.

Thus far all the witnesses, including prominent officers of both the Union and Rebel armies—officers who must have known the facts—have sworn that there was no general battle on the day referred to, and the contradictions are so wonderfully strong, when put in comparison with POPE's dispatch to HALLECK, that the whole thing is astounding to the spectators and to army officers generally. For instance, General SYKES, who commanded the division of regulars in the Army of Potomac, testified on Wednesday "there was nothing in the nature of a battle on the 29th, and there was but little firing of any kind." This is a sample, but a score of others have testified to the same effect during the hearing.

General Pope has, or had during the war, a reputation for exaggeration beyond that of any high officer in the army, and his dispatch to HALLECK was an instance of it. Mr. LINCOLN had a very funny story he told in illustration of POPE's weakness in this respect, about a poor woman and a doctor "out in Illinoy," but it will hardly bear repetition. It was one of "old ABE's" most pungent. Aside from political feelings at work on both sides in the PORTER case, the country has a right to know whether PORTER was unjustly or justly condemned. If he was justly sentenced let us know it, and let him suffer. If not justly condemned let him be relieved of the sentence, and let the country know who are the offenders.

SUBSTITUTING GREENBACKS FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Mr. PENDLETON, in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th inst., set forth the position of the Democratic party on the subject of the National Banks very correctly, when he declared:

Withdraw this bank circulation, issue United States notes in their stead. Do it gradually so as to produce no shock; do it carefully, so as to sacrifice no interests or rights. Buy up with these notes United States bonds at their market value and cancel them, and save to the people annually the interest. This produces no shock, works no injustice, provides a better currency, produces no inflation, lessens the taxes of the people, and gives them the money benefit of the credit of their Government, which after all, is the only support of the bank currency.

This is reasonable, and we do not see what objection any fair-minded or unprejudiced man can present to it. The Pennsylvania Democracy at their State Convention, set forth substantially the same policy in their resolutions, declaring that—

Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are just basis for paper circulation.

A close connection of the Federal Government with the business interests of the people, through National Banks, tend to monopoly and centralization, but, in changing the system, uniformity of notes, security to the note holder, and protection of the capital invested, should be provided for.

Treasury notes, issued in exchange for bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, is the best form in which the credit of the Government can be given to a paper currency. shall have prepared an issue of treasury notes equal to the whole amount of outstanding National Bank notes ($323,000,000); these treasury notes are to conform generally to the greenbacks, and shall be receivable for all taxes, etc., due to the United States as National Bank notes are now receivable and payable; and in addition, be receivable for customs duties to the amount of one-third of each payment of duties. The Treasury notes shall be exchangeable at par with legal tender notes at the treasury. They shall also be receivable in exchange at par for 4 per cent. bonds of the United States. The notes as soon as prepared shall be sent to the several Sub-Treasuries, with instructions to cease to pay out upon any account whatever any National Bank notes, but to pay out in place of such bank notes these Treasury notes, and this to continue until the whole of such notes of the National Banks shall be retired. The bank notes so retired to be sent to the Treasury every thirty days; and whenever the notes of any bank to the amount of $5,000 shall be received at the Treasury, the bank is to be notified and be entitled to receive, on payment of an equal sum, in legal tender notes, bonds of such banks on deposit with the Treasurer. Any bank may withdraw all its bonds upon payment to the Treasury of legal tender notes equal to its circulation. The Secretary of the Treasury is to use the legal tender notes received in exchange for bank-notes, and the Treasury notes received in exchange for 4 per cent. bonds, to purchase outstanding 6 per cent bonds, or in the purchase of gold and silver coin with which to redeem and pay such bonds. Any National Bank may exchange its 6 per cent. bonds at the Treasury, receiving therefor the full market value of such bonds in Treasury notes, together with the accrued interest on such bonds. National Banks issuing notes redeemable in gold shall make a monthly deposit of gold equal to 5 per cent of their circulation until the same is wholly redeemed. No circulating notes are to be hearafter issued to any bank; but the act is not to be construed to authorize any contraction of the currency, and should any National Bank, after its passage, retire its circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to issue, in the purchase of United States six per cent. bonds, Treasury notes to the full amount of the circulation retired by such bank.

This bill is very simple in its provisions. It provides absolutely for a National paper currency, to the exclusion of any other. The paper money of the country is to be: 1. Greenbacks or legal-tenders; 2. Treasury notes, not legal-tenders except to the same extent that National Bank notes now are, and redeemable as the bank notes are, in legal-tenders at the Treasury. Both forms of paper, however, are receivable in payment of duties to the extent of 33⅓ per cent. of all payments, and the Treasury notes are also receivable at par in exchange for 4 per cent. bonds. This is substantially the financial policy proposed by Judge THURMAN in his Hamilton speech, and also advocated by Senator WALLACE and Mr. DILL in their speeches in this State during the present campaign.

It is believed that $350,000,000 of 5-20 bonds—the amount now deposited to secure the circulation of the National banks—can be purchased with the Treasury notes, thus substituted for the National bank notes; these bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, or $21,000,000 annually in coin. The saving of one year or eighteen months' interest will pay all the premium lost in the purchase of the 5-20 bonds. As these Treasury notes will be permanent, the $350,000,000 of bonds purchased will be taken from the aggregate of the debt, and the saving of annual interest will be $21,000,000. There will be an annual loss of 1 per cent. tax on the bank note circulation, which tax is now paid by the banks, or an aggregate annual loss of $3,150,000, to offset the saving of $21,000,000 annual interest, or a net saving of $17,750,000 a year. The banking capital now invested in bonds to secure circulation will be liberated, as well as the 20 per cent., including redemption funds now locked up and unavailable. The banks will be relieved of all solicitude as to the redemption of their circulation, and there will be more money actually in hand to lend or use in their business by the banks by $60,000,000 to $75,000,000 than there can be under the present system. The substitution of Treasury notes for the bank notes can be made so gently and so gradually that the business interests will never experience any inconvenience. It will cause no stringency, and no embarrassment to the banks or derangement of monetary affairs.

This is the proposition that was submitted to the House at its last session, by the Banking and Currency Committee, but the bill was not matured until the close of the session and there was not opportunity for its discussion or passage. A few days before the adjournment, General EWING of Ohio got the floor to move a suspension of the rules and passage of the bill. This failed by a vote of 110 ayes to 114 nays. In the affirmative there were voting 97 Democrats and 13 Republicans, and in the negative there were 99 Republicans and 15 Democrats. The next vote on the bill will show a different result. But this vote probably indicates the standing of the two parties on the question of substituting greenbacks for National bank notes. The Democrats are substantially unanimous for the change, and the Republicans unanimous against. Recorded in the negative in opposition to the bill, are SHALLENBGER of the Beaver-Washington district; HARRY WHITE of the Indiana district; WATSON of Erie; MITCHELL of Tioga; CAMPBELL of the Somerset-Blair district; WARD of Chester; O'NEILL and HARMER of Philadelphia; and EVANS of Bucks—all Republicans. But two Democrats from this State voted against it, STENGER of Franklin and MAISH of York; and but two Republicans for it, Judge KELLEY and KILLINGER of Lebanon. ERRET and BAYNE, of Allegheny, appear to have dodged the vote, for their names do not appear on the list of ayes and nays. CLYMER of Beurks, TURNEY of Westmoreland, MACKEY of Clinton, and REILLY of Schuylkill—all Democrats—voted for it. Speaker RANDALL favored the bill, but of course did not vote as the Speaker's names is not called except in case of tie. Col. WRIGHT, of Luzerne, strong in favor of the bill, was absent. At the next session we believe there will be a unanimous Democratic vote for the bill from Pennsylvania.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The only thing that need be said about it is that the Government coined this money to order, for export purposes. It is not intended or authorized for home circulation at all. Its circulation in this country is a swindle, perpetrated, not by the Government, but by other parties.—*Gazette.*

If it was not intended or authorized for home circulation, why was it made one of the silver coins of the United States, and declared a legal tender, which made it obligatory upon our people to take it. The Revised Statutes (sec. 3513) declare—

The silver coins of the United States shall be a *trade dollar*, a half dollar, or fifty cent piece, a quarter dollar or twenty-five cent piece, a dime or ten cent piece; and the weight of the trade dollar shall be 420 grains troy, &c.

Section 3516 is in these words:

The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value, for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

It was made a silver coin to afford the holders and speculators in bullion an opportunity to unload thirty millions at a trifling cost for minting, and when this was accomplished JOHN SHERMAN turns around and declares the same dollar only worth ninety cents. On the face of it it declares "In God we trust;" "420 grains 900 fine."

EDITORIAL MENTION.

A CIRCULAR letter is now in the hands of leading bankers in this city from Philadelphia, offering 99½ cents for the trade dollar. Yet our business men are afraid to touch them at more than 90 cents, because JOHN SHERMAN says so. What a farce!

FERNANDO WOOD conducted single handed the New York Custom House investigation, yesterday. This shows a disposition to earn his salary. He will continue the investigation he says to the end whether his appointed co-workers assist or not. The matter has a novel aspect.

YOUNG REYBURN gave Judge KELLEY a close fight in the Republican nominating Convention; but KELLEY's friends captured the Committee on Credentials, and by ousting ten REYBURN delegates, carried the Judge through by a vote of 86 to 69. The Republican papers, notwithstanding their denunciation o Democrats and Greenbackers as repudiators, accept Judge KELLEY with cordiality. He is a fiat money man too.

WE hear of Republican money being distributed among their lieutenants to get up clubs of Greenbackers among Democrats, and when the election comes around the Republicans will slip out and leave the organization. This game is now being played in Allegheny City and in some portions of the East End. We warn Democrats not to be deluded by these agents of the enemy, who are capable of any device or trick to win. They grow desperate as the campaign develops their losing strength.

THE latest trick of the Republican campaign orators is to denounce the Democratic claim of economical administration as false because of the eleven appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1878-9 foot up $157,213,933 77, as compared with $140,384,606 95 for the fiscal year 1877-8. Very well. Now, will our Republican friends let us know why, if $157,213,933 77 is an extravagant amount, the Republican Senate refused to concur in the House's proposition to appropriate $147,687,739 94 for the expenses of Government and amended the appropriation bills till they amounted to $161,852,269 41?

THE Republican nominees for the Legislature in this county were made to the order of MACKEY and the worst element of the ring. If elected, they will faithfully carry out every measure proposed for the benefit of that ring, among which will be the re-election of DON CAMERON to the United States Senate. Yet the editor of the *Leader* thinks this all right. As one of the authors of a new party, he insists the Republican nominees shall not be questioned upon this point. If he is in favor of CAMERON he ought to come up squarely and say so, and not attempt to ignore the vital issue in the effort to reform abuses, which can only be accomplished by the defeat of every man put up by MACKEY.

COMPLAINT under oath has been made to the Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania by prominent oil men in the oil regions, charging the Pennsylvania railroad, New York Central and Hudson river railroads, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad, Pittsburgh, New York and Erie railroads, Titusville and Buffalo railroad, Allegheny Valley railroad, the Acme and Standard Oil Company and the pipe lines with transcending their corporate privileges in discriminating in freights, &c., and asking the Secretary to take official action in the premises. Secretary MCCANDLESS has accordingly detailed Mr. JAMES ATWELL to investigate the charges. Mr. ATWELL will commence to investigate at Titusville next Thursday.

THE *Gazette* discourses of the penitent and confiding KIRK:

The people will pause and inquire whether a man who could be bought, is anything else than a purchasable demagogue. David says he made the bargain, but did not get the cash and goods. Is he any better than had he received the cash?

All very well; but has the *Gazette* no words of censure for its party leaders who tempted KIRK's cupidity and ambition? They are the same men who got GRAHAM and MCGUNNEGLE off the track the other day, and no doubt by the same means employed in KIRK's case. Is not the briber as culpable as the bribed? Are wholesale dealers in "purchasable demagogues," like MACKEY and the Republican Committee to go scot-free and public indignation heaped on their victims.

COMPLETE returns of the Maine election show that the House of Representatives will consist of 65 Republicans, 2 Democrats elected by Republicans, 27 Democrats, and 57 Greenbackers. Thirteen out of the 27 Democratic Representatives were chosen on the straight Democratic ticket over both Republican and Greenback candidates, and will hold the balance of power in the House. The other 14 were chosen by Greenback aid. The opposition majority on joint ballot will be twelve. It is suggested that the candidates for Governor voted for by the Democrats and Greenbackers will be disposed of by making one of them Governor of the State and the other United States Senator in place of HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

THE Maine Legislature is Democratic and Greenback on joint ballot. The Senate stands 11 Republicans and 9 opposition; the House 67 Republicans and 81 opposition; joint ballot, 78 Republicans and 90 opposition. Three Representatives are not accounted for in this statement, which gives an opposition majority on joint ballot of 12. This secures the election of either GARCELON, Democrat, or SMITH, Greenbacker, as Governor, as well as the entire State administration by the combined opposition. This will be the first thorough clearing out of Republicans in the State offices since 1854. That antiquated political dead-beat, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, who has been holding office for more than half a century will also be retired from the United States Senate to give place to a Democrat or Greenbacker. The last Legislature had a Republican majority on joint ballot of 66, and the preceding Legislature of 116.

The Titusville *Herald*, of Friday, is responsible for the statement that Governor HARTRANFT, after a long talk with the Committee of the Producers' Grand Council, as to the situation of the oil trade, said:

That if the courts and laws cannot afford relief, in the judgment of his legal adviser, the Attorney General, he will call an extra session of the Legislature to enact some remedial statutes to meet the case.

What a sham. Why didn't he exert a little influeuce on the last Legislature in the right direction, and not wait until he was brought to his marrow bones by the necessities of his patron CAMERON. HARTRANFT and his chosen cronies defeated the legislation asked for by the producers at the last session. A wink or a nod from them, and it would have passed; but the wink or nod was in the wrong direction.

THE deaths by yellow fever, at the South, as carefully collected by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* up to Friday night, aggregate 4,711. Of this the number of deaths at the places named, was as follows:

New Orleans	1,923	Plaquemine, La.	27
Memphis	1,496	Brownsville, Tenn.	33
Vicksburg	512	Ocean Springs, Mis	80
Grenada	284	Hickman, Ky.	25
Port Gibson	83	Baton Rouge	23
Holly Springs	74	St. Louis	21
Greenville	44	Louisville	14
Canton	48	Port Eads	10

These totals at New Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg and other points, were increased by the reports of Saturday and Sunday. There appears to be no abatement of the disease, although there are predictions that it has reached its culminating point. Great hopes are entertained that a frost will soon scatter the seeds of the disease, but a table before us of the appearance of severe frosts each year from 1832 at Memphis and points in Louisiana shows no "black frosts" in September in all that time, and none before October 12. Their appearance has generally been from the 12th to the 25th of October, although in some cases they did not occur until November.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is muddled on the silver question. On the 3d of September he issued an order directing that silver dollars be exchanged for Treasury notes in sums of $1,000 or multiples thereof not exceeding $10,000. On the 7th of September he issued another order directing that silver dollars be paid out on and after the 16th, in exchange for Treasury notes, without any limit. Now both of these orders are rescinded. The only reason give for this is that some uncertainty exists as to the bearing of the laws on silver resumption. The Resumption act provides—

That on and after the first day of January, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York City in sums of not less than $50.

When this law was passed gold coin was alone a legal tender. The Silver bill has made the silver dollar equally applicable to resumption purposes, and if the Resumption act gives no authority to redeem legal tender notes in any coin before the first of January next then the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to redeem them in silver before that time, and he must confine his efforts in circulating silver to paying it out for government expenses or for interest on government bonds, and the latter he has said that he will not do. He is not particular about the law in that respect; for we believe SHERMAN has some sort of a loose notion he will yet manage to destroy the legal tender character of silver.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

The Democratic Congressional and Legislative Nominations.

Speeches of Gen. McCandless and Speaker Randall to the Conventions.

THE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic Senatorial nominations in Philadelphia in the four vacant districts are John Cochran in the Second (or Nagle's Democratic) district; Capt. Wm. Cusic in the Fourth; Wm. D. Rickards in the Sixth to run against ex-Sheriff "Bill" Elliott, and John G. Painter in the Eighth. The Democrats stand a fair chance of gaining this district.

The Democratic legislative nominations for the House of Representatives are about up to the average—good, bad and indifferent. We are glad to see that John E. Faunce is re-nominated in the Seventeenth district. He is a man of ability, experience and high integrity.

The nominations in Philadelphia for the Assembly in the various districts are as follows:

First District—David Markle and William Love. Second—In this district there were two Conventions. One nominated Samuel H. Deockendorf and J Austin Purcell, and the other James M. Patton and Patrick O'Neill. Third—Richard McClosky. Fourth—Two Conventions; one nominated John Donahue, and the other James J. Monaghan. Fifth—Dr. John P. Miller. Sixth—Two Conventions; one nominated Hugh E. Mackin, and the other John Sullivan. Eighth—Charles H. Krumbaar. Ninth—Capt. Chas. B. Duncan. Eleventh—A. C. Crawford. Twelfth—Charles Gentner. Thirteenth—J. Broadhurst. Fourteenth—Edwin F. Nagle. Fifteenth—R. C. Winship, George Prevard and James McGlinsey. Sixteenth—Andrew Elder. Seventeenth—Michael Mullin and John E. Faunce. Eighteenth—Michael Babe and Daniel Foster. Nineteenth—Adjourned to meet at the President's call, without nomination. Twentieth—Thomas Gowan and Joseph C. Rodell. Twenty-first—Reuben V. Stolloday. Another Convention nominated Joseph A. Reed. Twenty-third—Elwood Cox. Twenty-fourth—George Jones. Twenty-fifth—George Smith. Twenty-sixth—William Gilbert and E. S. Campbell. Twenty-eighth—Francis M. Cody.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

In the First Congressional district, Gen. McCandless' competitor for the nomination was Stevenson, the Labor candidate. The vote stood McCandless 62, Stevenson 48. The General was loudly cheered upon his appearance in the Convention, and spoke briefly in acceptance, opening with the couplet:

I wonder if Blaine
Has heard the news from Maine.

"Gentlemen," he continued, "we have driven a wedge into the Republican party in that grand old State, which will never be shaken until it returns again to the Democratic party. I appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me. I want this district of ours redeemed. For seventeen years we have been under the harrow of corruption. I hear talk of labor and capital. They are convertable terms. I walked from Schuylkill, Sixth street to Bush Hill for five long years as a laboring man, and here is the proof of it." At this point the General read a diploma from Richard Norris, proprietor of the Locomotive Works, as an apprentice, and then urged that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and thought that he was entitled to the laborers' vote. "Under the Democratic party," he went on, "there was labor, compensation and happy homes. I call on every Democrat in the district to follow as eagerly as I will lead and we will win. I am in the habit of winning when I run. I can only reiterate that I thank you for the nomination, and promise that I will not bring a blush to the cheek of any of you by any action of mine in Congress."

The Republicans in the First district have nominated General H. H. Bingham.

Speaker Randall, in accepting the unanimous nomination of the Democracy of the Third district, made this brief speech:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: This is the ninth time that the Democrats of this Congressional district have honored me with the nomination for Congress; for near sixteen years I have represented the Democrats of this district in the National Legislature. They were perhaps the most eventful years in the history of the country. My record is before you and open to all for the strictest examination. No vote of mine brings any annoyance to me, nor do I believe that it should bring regret to any Democrat I have represented. If the people ratify your nomination and return me to Congress, I shall take it as an evidence that I have retained their respect and confidence. It must be a source of satisfaction to you, as it is the cause of the highest gratification to me, that the Democratic party as represented in the United States House of Representives has exalted your Representative by its vote for Speaker—a mark of confidence from my countrymen which is almost as dear to me as my life, one which I hope I shall never tarnish while I am your Representative. I accept your nomination and invoke harmony in the district, which will insure success in the city. I hope this district will be the instrument of electing a Democratic city ticket and in promoting the election of a Democratic Governor.

The Greenbackers in Randall's district have nominated John Shedden, a tailor, and he has been accepted by the Republicans.

In the Fifth Philadelphia district the Democrats have nominated against Harmer, Republican, David E Dallam, of the large wholesale drug house of Dallam & Co. He proposes a rattling fight, and is very popular. Richard Vaux was his competitor for the nomination, the vote in Convention standing Dallam 54, Vaux 20.

In the Fourth Congressional district, the Democrats have nominated Charles H. Banes to run again; Judge Kelley. In the Second, Charles H. Gibson against Charles O'Neill, Republican, the present member.

JUDICIAL AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Democratic Judicial Convention on Wednesday recommended Judges Hare and Thayer of the Common Pleas and Judges Ashman and Penrose of the Orphan's Court. They are the present incumbents and all Republicans. For Recorder, Michael Nisbet was nominated; Clerk of Court, William D. Kendrick; Commissioners, Daniel Haggerty and John C. McMenamin.

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

On Wednesday no less than sixty-five Republican nominating conventions were held in Philadelphia for Congressional, Legislative, Judicial and County offices. The Congressional nominations are given above. The four present members were nominated, with the exception of Freeman, who gives place to General Bingham in the First district. Judge Kelley was nominated after a sharp contest with Senator Reyburn. For State Senators, Horatio Gates Jones and W. I. Newall were renominated, and in the Sixth district William Elliott was renominated. The Assembly nominations are of the Philadelphia ring pattern. Harry Huhn was shelved, and in his district 'Lish Davis, I. D. McKee (a printer, formerly of Pittsburgh,) and *Rev.* James Neil were nominated. We notice among the other Legislative candidates, Petroff, who was disgracefully expelled from the last House for bribery and corruption. We judge the Cameron-Mackey ring has carried all the Legislative nominations.

Well Timed Jests.

A pretty ample list might be made of men who have owed their success in life to some well-timed jest. Prince Menschikoff earned his position at the Court of the Czar Nicholas entirely by his caustic wit; and Marshal Junot, while still a young subaltern, attracted the attention of the Commander-in-Chief by coolly observing, as an Austrian shell scattered earth over the dispatch which he was writing at the latter's dictation, "It's very kind of them to 'sand' our letters for us." The traditions of the English Navy have preserved another instance of the kind well worth quoting. When the Duke of Clarence, afterward, William IV., went down to Portsmouth to inspect the British seventy-fours, the guide allotted to him was a battered old Lieutenant with one eye, who, lacking a "friend at Court," had served for years without promotion. As the veteran removed his hat to salute his royal visitor, the latter remarked his baldness, and said jestingly, "I see my friend, you have not spared your hair in your country's service." "Why, your Royal Highness," answered the old "salt," "so many young fellows have stepped over my head that it's a wonder I've got any hair left." The Duke laughed loudly at this professional joke, but he made a note of the old man's name at the same time, and a few days after the latter was agreeably surprised to receive his appointment as Captain.

Lady Beautifiers.

Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.

TTSW

THE HORN OF A DILEMMA.

Know ye the land where the rage of the billow
Makes sport of the cherubs that flop in the sand,
Where the forms of fair maidens as lithe as the willow
Are swayed by sweet music that floats from the band?

In that land, on the stand near the strand, in his glory,
A child of the Muses, a minstrel of might,
Arises—the hero of Love and my story—
Who blows forth his feelings from morning till night.

As he stands in the beauty of classical poses
That melt all the hearts of the maidens most fair,
Behold how his lip o'er the metal mouth closes,
And hark to the tone that rings out on the air?

Ah, you ask me the meaning of that semi-quaver
That bursts from the confines of brass all alone?
Behold in the throng there one weak woman waver,
Then sob—and she's pierced to the heart by that tone.

A dear billet-doux with magnolia fragrance,
And laden with plans that make earth grow divine,
Is a token to him that her thoughts have turned vagrants
And followed Love's beck. Signed: "Thine, only thine."

Not a moment's delay! "My blessing, bold bugle,
'Tis true then, 'tis true, I have not blown in vain!"
And in his fond frenzy, with haste more than frugal,
He most breaks his neck as he catches the train.

'Tis needless to tell you the end of that journey,
For Love is too often the cloak of deceit.
* * * * * * *
No maid now he meets, but with glances that spurn he
Turns quick and walks down t'other side of the street.

Once again on that stand near the strand you behold him,
A-blowing his horn as he blew it of yore,
But he views from afar off the fellow that sold him
And sweers that he won't sell him, by Jove, any more.

L'ENVOI.

In a world where wise maxims are apt to deceive you,
This thought in my soul is unconsciously born:
Lest a surplus of triumph should suddenly grieve you,
Be careful, good friend, how you blow your own horn.

S. K.

MEMPHIS HORRORS.

Life in the Camp—No Women Saved—The Subtlest Scourge Ever Known.

(From the Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The following letter from a prominent citizen of Memphis to a commercial house in this city is exceedingly interesting, and contains some facts and topics we have not seen elsewhere:

CAMP JO WILLIAMS, FOUR AND A HALF MILES SOUTH, September 7, 12 midnight—MESSRS. CORNWALL and BRO.: I have yours of the 31st, with check for $25, which will be used for milk for the little ones of this camp. You were exceedingly thoughtful.

We have had a trying and desperate fight with the fever at this camp, but I begin to feel we have conquered. You can form no idea of the distress. Women in childbirth, surrounded by little ones, quartered in tents, see one by one pass from their sight on to the hospital, thence to the grave. Soon the babe is born, yellow as gold; the mother lingers a few days, and then she, the last of the household, is put under the ground. We save no women who are attacked. Such as are pregnant, miscarry; others, when attacked, have premature hemorrhage before the regular monthly period, and there is no cure for such. Yesterday a woman and two pretty daughters of 12 and 16 years, walked from the train to my tent, and reported for assignment to quarters. From my familiarity with the disease, I at once remarked: "Why, woman, your two girls have the fever." The eldest one said: "No, sir, indeed; I never felt better in my life. I had a little chill yesterday, but am well now." Her pulse showed 125, temperature 104, eyes glassy, skin puffed, and the whole countenance a beautiful pink. In order to quiet and gratify the mother I put up a tent near me for the night. Next morning I had them examined, and both were sent to the hospital. I was down there this noon. The mother is prostrate with nervous prostration and the children lie in the potter's field.

Just now I toted a fellow to a tent near the hospital. I have had men hunting him all day. He has been dodging us. He swears nothing is the matter with him. His pulse is 135 and temperature 106. He is literally burning up. He will be dead by noon to-morrow.

There are fresh arrivals. We have four hundred who have been out from the city sufficiently long to be regarded safe. We are building houses and establishing a new camp to which all who have been beyond the infected districts ten days will be removed. If no more arrive we will be able to say we have snatched from certain death four hundred and fifty-five souls. The camp is laid out in streets, each tenement is numbered, and a complete register is kept of every inmate. New arrivals occupy a street called Quarantine Square. We have quartermaster, commissary, undertaker, physician, purveyor, and military force. We have a large warehouse and brick oven, soup-house, and every appointment the emergency suggests.

This disease is yellow fever, or is, in fact, the malarial fever of this coast, intensified by the introduction of the germs of ship or Asiatic fever. It is the most subtle scourge the world has experienced, and baffles all medical experience. A person of intelligence, when first attacked with the malarial symptoms, if he be administered to at once with the usual treatment, wrapped up in blankets and nursed carefully, may pull through. None but the rich can in times like the present command special attention. The masses are treated by the wholesale, and all alike; few recover.

The first symptoms are heaviness and a slight chill, then suppression of the urine, puffed face, glassy eye, beautiful flushed skin, pink eye-lids, pulse 120, temperature 103 to 106. Soon *vomito* begins, which is simply a slight hawking sound and spitting of a coffee-ground substance from the stomach, which sinks to the bottom of the vessel. The patient, after each emission, feels well, and would get up if allowed. No pain, no evidence of concern, either by look or action. The pulse begins to run down to 90, 80, 70, 50, 40; then comes the pinched nostril and mechanical breathing. They sit up; want to get up; are induced to lie down, and quietly pass away.

Thursday night, as I was making the rounds, I saw a woman returning from the infirmary with a vial of medicine. It was sprinkling a little. She went in her tent, lit a candle, and lay down. In a few moments I heard an alarm. Women and children were running wild about that portion of the camp. I hastened there, when my eyes beheld a most heart-rending sight. This woman's babe, 9 months old, was crying in its mother's breast, and she was dead. The child was cared for, the mother taken away, and the tent burned with its contents.

No one will do duty about the sick without pay. Nurses, grave-diggers, carpenters, men to carry off sick and burn tents, and now the volunteer committee from the different wards demand compensation for their services. The doctors have quarreled among themselves. Each has a theory or plan of guessing of his own. [Here an objurgation by the writer is omitted.] They refuse to work under a medical head, and will not report cases; hence we know not half of the suffering. We offered them $25 per day for their services if they would organize, and they declined. I am urging the committee to appoint a director and telegraph for physicians, and ignore those who stand in the way of organization.

The negroes, five thousand, are still in the city. No appeal will drive them from the certain death which awaits them. The pest has gotten among them, and heaven only knows who will bury their dead. So long as they can draw rations they won't budge. Their leaders demand pay, and if their demands are not acceded to, they threaten to sack the town. I have urged the committee to call upon the Governor to establish martial law, build warehouses at points accessable to railroads, guard them, remove all provisions from the city, and let starvation and disease do their legitimate work. These are no times for sentiment on the part of the brave worn-out citizens committee. They must preserve their organization and resources for the deserving and subordinate classes, and let the communistic element work out their own salvation in their own way. In short let the dead bury the dead. We can look for no relief for six weeks, and intend to shape our plans for a long and terrible fight.

If this humid atmosphere hangs about your cities on the Ohio, and you have not a thorough system of drainage, you cannot escape it; so *keep your lamps burning*. You may escape it this year, but a similar mild winter, wet spring, intensely hot, humid atmosphere, will prepare the way for Yellow Jack to every avenue of commerce tributary to this Mississippi valley from St. Louis South, and from Pittsburgh West. You cannot escape it save by a thorough system of sewerage. Even then you may perhaps have it in a less aggravated type. I pray you may be spared the scourge. My wife is sorely distressed with anxiety for my safety, and has resorted to every device to draw me from hence. I am in for it, and there is nothing left for me but to stand with covered head, and let the fates decide my end. Yours in haste,

J. F. C.

EDGAR A. POE

A San Franciscan Adds One More Story About Poe, the Poet.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 31.]

"You say that Edgar Allen Poe did not die from the effects of deliberate dissipation?" asked a *Chronicle* reporter.

"That is just what I mean, and I say further that he died from the effects of deliberate murder."

This was a strange assertion; strange in being a flat contradiction of a fact, or, otherwise, a theory, recorded in detail in the history of American literature. The author of the assertion was a well-known member of this city's advanced and inveterate Bohemia; a gentleman who has long since retired from the active pursuits of his profession, and spends his days in dreamy meditation—frequenting one of his popular resorts of the craft, but mingling little in the idle babble of the throng. When drawn into conversation, it is generally to correct some error from his inexhaustible mine of reminiscence, and on such occasions his words are few and precise.

"Then you know something of the poet and his history, Doctor?"

"With a few others. I was one of his intimate associates for years. Much that has been written of him and regarding his death is false. Poe was not what is called a periodical drunkard, holding himself to spells of total sobriety and then giving way to violent bouts of intemperance; but he was a steady drinker; and when his means permitted he would drink to excess. His habitual resort in Baltimore was the Widow Meagher's place. This was an oyster stand and liquor bar on the city front, corresponding in some respects with the coffee shops in San Francisco. It was frequented much by the printers and men engaged in the shipping offices, and ranked as a respectable place, where parties could read the papers, enjoy a game of cards, or engage in social conversation. Poe was a great favorite with the old woman. You would always see him setting just behind the oyster stand, and about as quiet as an oyster himself. He went by the name of the Bard, and when parties came into the shop it was 'Bard, come and take a nip,' or 'Bard, take a hand in this game.' He was a sort of pensioner on his acquaintance, as far as drinks were concerned. Whenever the old woman met with any incident or idea that tickled her fancy she would ask Bard to versify it. Poe always complied, writing many a couplet and at times poems of considerable length. Much of his poetical work, quite as meritorious as some by which his name was immortalized, was thus frittered into obscurity. It was in this little shop that Poe's attention was called to an advertisement in a Philadelphia paper of a prize for a meritorious story, and it was here that he composed his famous 'Gold Bug,' which took the prize. I heard him read it before he sent it on to Philadelphia, and when it was announced that his story was successful, the Widow Meagher gave him the money to go on and obtain the prize."

"But how about his death?"

"Poe had been shifting between Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York for several years. He had been away from Baltimore about three months, and turned up one evening at the widow's. I was there when he came in. Bard had been making a little raise North, and it was drinks all around, with repeat, until the crowd were quite jolly. It was the night before an election, and the party started up town. There were four of us, and we had not gone half a dozen squares before we were nabbed by policemen, who were looking up voters to 'coop.' It was the practice in those days to seize people, whether drunk or sober, lock them up until the polls were opened, and then march them to every precinct in control of the party having the 'coop.' This coop was in the rear of an engine-house on Calvert street. It was part of the game to stupefy the prisoners with drugged liquor. The next day we were voted at 30 different places, and over and over, it being as much as a man's life was worth to rebel. Poe was so badly drugged that he was carried on two or three rounds, and then the gang said that it was no use trying to vote a dead man any longer, so they shoved him into a cab and sent him to the hospital to get him out of the way."

"Well, he died from dissipation."

"Nothing of the kind. He died from laudanum or some other poison that was forced on him in the coop. He was in a dying condition while he was being voted 20 or 30 times in Baltimore. The story told by Griswold of his having been on a week's spree and being picked up on the street is a lie. I saw him shoved into the cab myself."

FARM AND GARDEN.

BOTS IN HORSES.—On this subject W. N. Berkley writes to the Southern Live Stock *Journal* of Mississippi: "I have had many horses and mules opened after death, most of whom were treated for bots, and have yet to see the first case where they had done injury. A majority of the cases died from inflammation of the bowels, caused by the drastic and ridiculous remedies administered. I have known the entrails of a chicken forced down the throat of a valuable animal as a remedy. Upon another occasion a portion of the horses's mane and tail chopped up, and administered in urine. This to an animal owned by a professor of chemistry, by the way."

"A horse has the colic, which is at once pronounced a case of bots, and the remedies used killed the horses. In one *post mortem*, which all the experts pronounced bots before the death of the animal, we found that the horse died from congestion of the lungs. The bot is incapable of penetrating the stomach, as much so as a fishing worm is of going through a granite wall. But granting that he has the faculty of so doing, the stomach being punctured, the case would be hopeless in nine cases in ten.

"If the bot had the power of eating a hole in the horse's stomach, the animal would have disappeared from this part of the world long ago. But as prevention is better than cure, any one may avoid the bots by passing a greased rag over the eggs of the bot fly, which she attaches to the hair of the legs and other parts of the body."

MILK AND CHEESE PRODUCTION.—I have had occasion to point out how dairying may deplete the soil on which the cows are fed, that milk is rich in nitrogen and mineral constituents. A cow that gives the moderate quantity of 4,000 lbs. of milk per year, would abstract from the soil, in her milk alone 26 lbs of ash and 24 lbs of pure nitrogen in the 160 lbs of caseine. If the milk were sold this would all be lost to the soil; or, if made into cheese, the mineral constituents, as well as nitrogen, will be mostly carried off in the cheese. The depletion is much greater in feeding milch cows than in fattening steers or cattle. If we are to suppose the steer to gain an average of 300 to 400 lbs live weight per year, and then compare this with the moderate average we have supposed the cow to produce in milk, we find the steer only involves a loss of three to four lbs of mineral constituents and about three pounds of nitrogen. It will thus be seen that, if the milk be sold, it will involve many times as much loss to the soil as in growth of the fattening steer. Whatever the steer eats more than sufficient to supply the elements of his growth goes back to the soil in the manure. This explains the foundation for the opinion, quite prevalent, that dairying is more exhausting to the soil than beef raising.

But all dairying is not thus exhausting to the soil. Commercially the most valuable element of the milk is the cream. When cream is the only element of the milk sold, and all the rest is fed to pigs or calves on the farm, it takes little or nothing of value in the butter, for that contains no mineral, no nitrogen—it is merely carbon and water, which may be replaced from the atmosphere.—*E. W. Stewart.*

SHEEP KILLING DOGS.—Mr. D. C. Richmond of Ohio, relates—in an article at large without credit—the results of observation and experience of sheep killing dogs from which he was quite a sufferer during twenty-five years. They slaughter their victims by tearing open the large veins of the neck and sucking the blood—they never can be broken of this trick. A single dog will sometimes kill sheep, but generally there are two—often a large and a small dog. A sheep killing dog will teach others. The first time a dog kills a sheep he will suck the blood, and then eat some and be satisfied. He will soon learn to kill several, sucking the blood until he is full eating no flesh the first night. Any dog that will chase sheep when out alone, will sooner or later kill them. A green dog will sometimes kill a sheep in the daytime, but this seldom happens. Nearly all the sheep killing by dogs is done in the night; they are very cunning about it, often going long distances from home when there are plenty of sheep close by. As a preventive measure bells are good: not small ones, but three good sized bells for each hundred sheep. If, in spite of this precaution, a sheep is killed say nothing. Skin it and let the carcass lay in the same place. The first night after killing, the dogs will not come, the second night they will be on hand. Cut four or five gashes in the shoulder of the dead sheep, put a small amount of first-class strychnine in the gashes, and the next morning you will be sure to have dead dogs. Mr. R. has sometimes killed four dogs in one night. He adds that "it is well enough to keep the mouth shut," and concludes with mention of a curious incident: "One morning I found a small yearling killed, with a small round hole eaten out of his fore shoulder. It puzzled me. I knew it was not a common dog. I told my neighbors to shut up their dogs. The second night after killing, I put in the strychnine, and the next morning I had the largest red fox I ever saw."

FUTURE OF THE DRAFT HORSE BUSINESS.—Breeders of draft horses have every reason to feel encouraged, says *The National Live Stock Journal*:—There has never been a time when good, heavy horses were in greater demand than at present; and the prices which such horses now command are very little, if anything, below those of five years ago.

Notwithstanding the extensive importations of draft stallions from France and Great Britain to the United States during the past ten years, the supply of large, well-formed draft horses in this country is still below the demand; for as the supply increases, the demand grows apace; and little horses, unless they possess exceptional speed, are correspondingly neglected.

We are satisfied that the increased size, which must inevitably result from the extensive use of these imported stallions in the West, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon other horses than those especially used for draft. Many of the stallions imported from France show unmistakable indications of possessing a large share of the Percheron blood, once so famous for ability to make long journeys at a quick pace with a heavy load, and from their descendents in this country, out of well-bred mares, we may reasonably expect to produce, by a proper course of breeding hereafter, another type of horse for which the demand is active and the supply very light—good, stylish, high-stepping, large coach or park horses. The use of the Clydesdale is also giving us a foundation, of much the same sort, upon which we can build, with large, stylish thoroughbred and well-bred trotting stallions of good size and style, with certain profit.

Breeding for speed alone is at best an uncertain business, and when to this uncertainty we add the expenses of training, the chances of profit are so slight that we would not advise any general farmer to engage in the business, either with trotting or running horses. As an amusement or recreation for gentlemen of wealth or leisure it is most fascinating; but those who have found it a remunerative business are scarcer than 2:20 trotters. On the contrary, those who breed large, stout and well formed draft, or active, stylish, good stepping coach or park horses, invariably find a ready sale at good prices, and this demand must be a permanent one.

FULL-BLOOD SIRES.—High grades are good in their places but not for breeders. Many farmers are buying grade bulls, thinking they are thus greatly improving their stock. They have not investigated this question as closely as have some scientific breeders. Generally grade bulls, horses or hogs are no better than the veriest scrubs; and the product from half-blood bulls and half-blood cows, as a general rule, are not half as good as from a full blooded bull and scrub cow. The pure-blood sires give a preponderance of their own character, but grades too frequently breed back to the scrub stock. Experience has proven that grade bulls cannot be relied upon as breeders. The thoroughbreds, which have been carefully bred, can be relied on with utmost confidence of producing their like with unvarying promptness. Female grades do very well when used with a thoroughbred. But in breeding grades together, or grades with scrubs, the whole will deteriorate rapidly, and soon go back to the common stock. It is a very unwise policy, and one for which there is now no excuse, to use a grade bull.

Many men of good intentions have started out by getting the service of a thoroughbred bull and then saving the grade bull for breeding stock. It is better, and more profitable to pay a fair price for a full-blood bull, than to take a grade for nothing. We wish to emphasize the sentence which we have heretofore used: "Breed only from full-blood sires."—*Iowa State Register.*

SHRINKAGE OF CORN.—J. J. Thomas records some experiments of his own on this subject as follows: Corn in the ear, after an unusually damp season, was weighed the first of January, and by the following October had lost one-fifth part of its bulk. The weight of corn in the ear of the Northern eight-rowed variety varied all the way from 68 to 75 pounds, to yield a shelled bushel of 60 pounds. Ears with small cobs, well dried, afforded scarcely 8 pounds of cobs to the bushel; with larger cobs, freshly husked, they may weigh 12 or 13 pounds. A moist cob is, of course, far heavier than a dry one; hence farmers who sell corn in the ear should know the amount of loss from drying. As a general rule $1 per bushel for corn in the ear in summer is no better than seventy-five cents at husking time. Sold in the ear corn should always be weighed, not measured. A full, compact, heaped half bushel of moderate size, 8-rowed ears contained 46 ears, weighing 24 pounds; thrown in loosely and heaped there were only 44 ears, weighing 19 pounds. Shelled corn shrinks in bulk and loses in weight by long drying. In one case it lost 1-20 of its bulk and ¼ of its weight in three weeks, in a room heated with a stove. It would lose more in greater time, and it would be better to sell shelled corn early in winter at eighty cents than the following summer at $1.—*Am. Cultivator.*

THE LIGHT OF AUTUMN DAYS!

BY WILLIAM M. BRIGGS.

What summer songs are sweet and fair,
And who shall sing them blythe and gay,
With cadence flexile-soft as air
And cheery as the summer day?
What poet comes with sandal shoon,
And clear brown eyes of dreamy gaze—
Brown as the wave whose forest gloom
Has drank the light of autumn days—
The light of autumn days?

Deep, deep within his quiet heart
He hoids the sunshine of the year,
The music of the meadow lark
And bells that echo faint and clear:
The hare-bell, may be, on the slope,
The bubble that the wave has broke,
On the e ft, sombre tones that fall
In memory of a birthday chime
Faded in that far lapse of time
That comes and goes for all;
And thus within his eyes the haze
Deepens of autumn days?

The sky is blue, the sky is fair,
And writ with fleecy clouds in air;
And boughs are waving fresh and free
As foam-crest on a summer sea;
And birds with wings whose flashing light
Makes the worn spirit yearn for flight
Are passing on to some bright zone
We picture in the heart alone;
And nature chimes in undertone
Its murmurous anthem bright and clear—
Yet he apart
Drinks in with subtle sense and heart
The rapture of the year;
And with his far-off gaze
Turns it to autumn days?

He garners up the perfect time,
He stores at will of pain or mirth,
For him nor season comes nor clime—
He stands alone of all the earth:
To him the forest tells its tale,
The brooklet pours its plaintive wail,
The wild pine rocks, the wild winds moan,
To him the torrent speaks alone,
The tempest from its mountain throne,
The tumult of the angry sea,
The murmur of the roving bee,
The pale anemone that blows
In sunshine o'er its native snows,
The blue-bell or the meadow-pink,
Or osier by the streamlet's brink,
All tell their tales in murmurs free—
The secrets of the land or sea!
And in his patient eyes,
Awaiting sorrow and surprise
Gather like falling leaves or sunset rays;
A dreamy wistful gloom—
A light too far! too soon!
The light of autumn days!

FIDELIS.

BY ADELAIDE PROCTOR.

You have taken back the promise
That you spoke so long ago;
Taken back the heart you gave me,—
I must even let it go.
Where Love once has breathed, Pride dieth
So I struggled, but in vain,
First to keep the links together,
Then to pierce the broken chain.

But it might not be—so freely
All your friendship I restore,
And the heart that I had taken
As my own for evermore.
No shade of reproach shall touch you,
Dread no more a claim from me:
But I will not have you fancy
That I count myself as free.

I am bound by the old promise;
What can break that golden chain?
Not even the words that you have spoken
Or the sharpness of my pain:
Do you think, because you fail me
And draw back your hand to-day,
That from out the heart I gave you
My strong love can fade away?

It will live. No eyes may see it;
In my soul it will lie deep,
Hidden from all; but I shall feel it
Often stirring in its sleep.
So remember, that the friendship,
Which you now think poor and vain,
Will endure in hope and patience,
Till you ask for it again.

Perhaps in some long twilight hour,
Like those we have known of old:
When past shadows gather round you,
And your present friends grow cold,
You may stretch your hands out towards me,—
Ah! you will—I know not when—
I shall nurse my love and keep it
Faithfully, for you, till then.

THE MAINE SWEEP.

Some Individual, Poetical and Newspaper Opinions.

The Republican Hedging on the Money Issue.

WHERE IT HURTS.

Secretary Sherman, the New York *Tribune* and others of that ilk affect to think that the Maine election looks as if the "Greenbackers would absorb the Democratic party." Such arguments are thus answered by the New York *World:*

If our Republican friends will look over the map of the United States they will find that the Greenback movements have lost Indiana to the Republicans, Maine to the Republicans, Pennsylvania to the Republicans, Ohio to the Republicans, part of Vermont to the Republicans. They will not find that in any Democratic State the National or any other third-party movement has placed the Democratic domination in danger, even when the Republican minority has fostered it and aided it. As for the particular instance, one section of the Maine Democracy has "disintegrated"—that is, has joined with the Republican malcontents and overthrown the Blaine power, which the party united had been unable to do. The Democratic party has been through several crises and has had its "cataclysms," but it has always survived to bury its antagonist. We invite our esteemed Republican cotemporaries to remark that this National movement is going to cost their party several States and not a few Congressmen, and in view of this circumstance may we not invite them, in the words of Mr. Dickens' reduced gentlewoman to her would-be benefactor, to "disseminate their goose in their own sphere?"

PENDLETON ON THE MAINE HURRICANE.

Preceding his Columbus speech Mr. Pendleton stated that ten years ago he had been in far off Maine, advocating the cause of greenbacks, and he asked to be excused from any imputation of egotism if he should now read the evidence of the fruits of his labor. He then read the following dispatch amid the greatest enthusiasm:

BANGOR, ME., September 18, 1878.—*Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton:* The Greenback Democrats of the Penobscot Valley send you, personally, and the noble Democrats of Ohio greeting. In this, the hitherto strongest Republican district in Maine, Geo. M. Ladd, Greenback-Democrat, is elected to Congress on the Ohio Democratic platform by over 2,000 majority. We have swept the three great counties comprising the district, electing twenty-four of the twenty-eight Representatives to the Legislature, and all the Senators. In the Fifth district Eugene Hale is defeated, and F. H. Murch, Greenback-Democrat, is elected by over 300 plurality. Our State House of Representatives will be two-thirds Greenbackers; the Senate will be close. The seed sown by you in Maine in 1868 has at last yielded most bountiful harvest. God prosper your work in Ohio. MARCELLUS EMERY.

POETRY ABOUT IT.

A Congressman liveth in Bangor
Whose features are livid with anger;
He has torn all his coats
And lost thousands of votes—
This irascible person of Bangor.

Hale jumped into a bramble bush
With all his might and Maine;
His eyes are scratched, so let him jump,
His ayes and noes are slain.

—*World.*

GIVING UP THE NEXT HOUSE.

[Washington Special to Chicago Times.]

The Republican Congressional Committee as good as give up any hope of obtaining control of the next House, and are already much exercised about maintaining their present strength. The unexpected development of strength by the Nationals in both Vermont and Maine has had a most demoralizing effect. Some comment is also made over the increase of strength by the greenback men upon what is practically a dead issue. Specie payments will be accomplished within a few days, but the Nationals say if they cannot raise the greenback issue they can unite to abolish the National banks. That a strong movement of this sort is clearly intended is unquestioned. The Republican Congressional Committee has made demands upon the National banks for contributions for campaign purposes, and it is believed that liberal subscriptions have been made. The Democrats say that there will be no more trouble about counting the Presidential votes, and that the Presidency is already as good as theirs. The enthusiasm to-day over the election returns from Maine reminds one of the time when these hope-deferred Bourbons thought they had gained control of the government through Tilden. The Republicans are hedging against next winter. They say that the President is upon the side of the National banks, and that he would veto any measure looking to their abolishment. The defeat of Eugene Hale is keenly felt by the Republicans. He was one of the professed leaders upon the Republican side of the House. When Blaine was in the House little Hale was called his "tumble bug." Hale's position as Zach Chandler's son-in-law and his place at the head of the Republican Congressional Committee made him a shining mark to go down. This is particularly felt, for his district has hitherto been unquestioned. Hale was one of the shallowest of demagogues. His conceit and absence of weight, made him a terrible bore in the House debates. The news of his loss is a source of congratulation.

THE REPUBLICAN HEDGING.

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

George C. Gorham, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, who, though opposed to inflation, has always preferred greenbacks to National Bank notes, says the error of the Republicans has been that they have allowed themselves to stand in the attitude of defenders or advocates of the National banks, while in point of fact the party is divided on the several phases of the financial and monetary question. What they ought to have done was to avoid the thing of being placed in a false attitude, and to have stood firmly on their record as shown by their acts. A large majority of the Republicans in Congress voted for the Silver Bill, and the same is true as to the Fort Bill to prevent the further retirement of greenbacks. Their record in Congress is good, but they have failed to avail themselves of their strength. The proper thing for them to have done was to conciliate those persons within the party who evinced dissatisfaction, and to impress them with the fact that they could accomplish their wishes in the main by remaining with the old party; instead of which they have received no encouragement from the leaders of the party, and have been allowed to drift away and now the effect is felt.

WHAT THE RESULT PRESAGES.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Maine's work is regarded as a rebuke to Sherman and his policy. It serves notice upon him that the people cannot be hoodwinked to believe, as he is trying to force them to believe, that equalization means resumption. It is thought here, that Maine's verdict presages what may be expected in New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, and of course in States which have already given indorsement to the Ohio idea. It is likewise thought that the result will help the canvass of General Butler, and that his election to preside over the proud Commonwealth of Massachusetts is a contingency not so remote as his enemies had hoped for. The lesson of the election also presages that the Forty-sixth Congress will be reorganized on a basis of opposition to the resumption policy, with a Speaker from the West or South, and with the Financial Committees of the House organized to check Sherman in any further inroads he may desire to make against the public weal to accomplish his own selfish ends; and, moreover, that the day of the downfall of National Banks draws on apace, and the grip of the Wall street shark is being loosened.

THE EFFECT.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

One result of the Maine election probably will be to strike the flag of the "bloody shirt." We look to see it run down from every Republican staff in the land. Intelligent men know that in the presence of the imminent danger it is political folly and a political crime to dwell upon the disputes of the past. The New Hampshire Convention met on Tuesday with the news from Maine ringing in its ears. No time was wasted on questions of the war and reconstruction. The solid South was overshadowed by the solid party of financial dishonor. The alleged betrayal of Southern Republicans was put aside in view of the threatened betrayal of the public faith.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

How It Can be Carried by the Anti-Camerons.

Who Will be the Next United States Senator.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

THE OIL SUIT POSTPONED.

FRANKLIN, PA., September 11.—The argument on the oil case did not take place. An arrangement had been made for more time for the monopoly. The Producers' Association were in secret session at Titusville, so that very few outside oil men were in town. Simpson Africa stopped off on his way at Mercer and had a quiet shake hands with many Republicans who are open in his support.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The question of carrying the Legislature is so often talked of that I am surprised at the want of accurate knowledge of the real condition of the parties on that question. The Republicans have 51 majority on joint ballot. This looks like a hopeless case to begin with, but it is not so bad when you get close to it and see how it is made up and how it can be overturned.

THE SENATE.

Republicans	31
Democrats	18
Independent Democrat	1
Republican majority	12

THE HOUSE.

Republicans	120
Democrats	80
Independent Democrat	1
Republican majority	39

Total Republican majority on joint ballot, 51.

HOW IT CAN BE CARRIED BY ANTI-CAMERONS.

It will require a displacement of twenty-six Republicans to carry the Legislature. How and where can this be done? It will require the Nationals and the Democrats, both together, to do it. The Democrats don't hope to do it alone this year, but seem confident that their vote and the Nationals will overbalance and overcome this fifty one Republican majority. To do this of course they cannot afford to lose a trick. They must play for all that is in it. Let us see what we expect to carry, and how far short we will come of having a clean thing without the Nationals, and if it aint in the wood for a lone hand we will then perhaps be in a better humor to conciliate or join with anybody who will help break down the Cameron ring. Say we gain in

Allegheny	6
Washington	2
Beaver	1
Venango	1
Crawford	1
Delaware	1
Forest	1
Luzerne	3
Schuylkill	2
Union	1
Total	19

That still leaves us seven short of the required number—where can we get them? Ned Worrell says we won't gain a man in Philadelphia; Cassiday says we will gain three; that still leaves us four short. This makes it pretty certain that we can't make the rifle alone. If we add the Huntingdon members and the Mercer men, who will be Greenbackers, we have the Ring down and a big day's work will have been accomplished.

THE NEXT SENATOR.

As to whether Curtin, or Mason, or a straight-out Democrat of the old pattern be the United States Senator is not really of half so much importance as for us to be sure that it ain't Cameron. We have the United States Senate Democratic now, anyway. There is nothing there depending on one vote, Congress has swung around into our party about as naturally as driftwood comes around the circles of an eddy. The glittering prize of the Senatorship helps to keep several Democoats active who when such an incentive is wanting are limp and inattentive, and half the time in a contemptuous manner say "*you* fellows" to the active workers in the party who stay with their flag all the time, but now it is "*us* fellows" and "*We*." Well, we ought to be glad, I suppose, of any circumstance that would rouse new aid to our cause. I feel a little like Bob Cochran of Franklin, when he told the Republican Oil Committee who are to wait on Randall, the Democratic Speaker of the House, on his intended visit here next week, "You can have all the honors if you just put the country right."

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT

passed through here yesterday, on his way to Titusville to attend the State Agricultural Association, but when the Producers' Association heard he was in town they adjourned and had a shake hands with him. Personally Hartranft makes many friends. He is not so stiff and austere in his manner as when first elected. He had then, it seemed to me, that distant and overbearing manner which all army officers have when actually engaged in the field. I guess it takes a tyrant to make a good commander, and strange to say mankind look up to them. J. C.

The Approaching Marriage of Miss Bennett.

[From the Boston Herald.]

NEWPORT, R. I., September 10.—Official announcement of the marriag of Mr. Isaac Bell, Jr., of New York, to Miss Jeannett Bennett, sister of Jame Gordon Bennette, was made to-day. The interesting event will take place on Thursday, September 19th, at the summer residence of Mr. Bennett, on Bellevue avenue. At first it was generally understood that it would be a quiet affair, but the indications now ar that it will be one of the most brilliant events of the kind ever celebrated here, invitations having been issued to between two and three hundred well known society people. A magnificent wedding breakfast will take place immediately after the ceremony, after which the happy couple will start off on their bridal tour. Miss Bennett has a host of friends here, and the event will be looked forward to with interest by the fashionable world. The above will set at rest all rumors in regard to whether the wedding would take place in Newport or in New York.

LIFE IN TEXAS.

The Illness and Misfortunes of Some Pittsburgh Emigrants,

And the Heroic Remedies of a Texas Doctor.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

TAYLORSVILLE, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, HAMILTON RANCHE, TEXAS, September 4, 1878.

The Pittsburgh papers have wrongly stated that I have been the sufferer from a series of misfortunes since my arrival in Texas, in 1877, and that I purposed returning to my old avocation at the East Liberty stock yards. I am glad to be able to state that excepting a broken leg I have had the best of health and business prosperity. Our flocks have been free from disease of all kinds. Our community peaceful and life generally has sped quite pleasantly. A sad case has just occurred, however, which I desire to lay before your readers.

AN INCIDENT OF TEXAS LIFE.

One year ago Joseph Miller, his father and a nephew, Mr. Stanger, came here and embarked in the sheep business together. All three were from the East End, Pittsburgh, where they are well known and where their respective families are now living. Their ranche was ten miles from ours and I very rarely saw them, but heard recently that their sheep had "the scab" and they were having a "hard time."

Last Friday I met Jimmy Torrens, from Torrens' Station, in Taylorsville and he told me that the three men at Miller's ranche had been taken down very ill simultaneously, that Mr. Miller, Sr., was dead and Joe and Stanger were at the point of death. We at once started a doctor for the ranche and followed ourselves with liquor, ice, provisions for the sick, and a coffin for the dead.

The ranche was situated on a bluff elevation in the midst of a vast rolling prairie—not a shade tree in sight, and as we drove up to the lone camp I thought I never saw nature looking as merciless. The sun burned like a fire and the last sheep of the untended flock had wandered out of sight.

Within the shanty the scene was harrowing. Mr. Miller had died at four o'clock in the afternoon of the previous day. Joe and Mr. Stanger lay where they could touch him all night and until now, unable to help themselves, *all alone.* Their situation had been discovered by the merest chance by the man who had brought the word to town. We buried Mr. Miller and brought the boys to town, where nursing and the best of medical attention bids fair to restore them again to health.

A SAMPLE OF TEXAS LAW IN THE ROUGH.

Last night it was discovered that $400 in currency had been stolen from *the sick boys,* and I invite your attention to the way Texas law acts in an extremity like this.

The money was in an express envelope in a valise belonging to Joe Miller, and Joe said it was all they had. Its loss was discovered when Joe had recovered strength and life enough to remember his money, his bills and the situation he was in. He informed the Doctor last evening of his loss. The Doctor, Wm. H. Sampsell, is a noble fellow, and had already contracted a warm sympathy as indeed our entire population for the sufferers. He instantly undertook the role of detective and although the circumstances made the case a very hard one to "Diagnon," the Doctor so far resolved matters as to satisfy his own mind that the thief was one of the two nurses whom he himself had employed to wait on the men. The fellow was a young customer but the best that the Doctor had been able to get.

At nine o'clock last night "Doc" confronted his man and accused him of the theft. The fellow denied it and reached for a knife when he was instantly covered by the Doctor's revolver, and the "Doc" told him he would kill him if he made a motion, and kill him if he did not disgorge the money. The fellow denied all knowledge of it, and leaving a guard to see that he did not get away, the doctor came out to my house with a friend to put some questions to me. "You think Miller had the money beyond all doubt?" he asked me.

"No doubt at all of it if Joe says so," said I.

"And Jimmy Torrens' well known character forbids the thought of his having anything to do with it?"

"Jimmy Torrens," I answered, "is true as steel and honesty itself."

"I thought so," said "Doc," "but I want to be sure because," said he, with an uplifted hand and flashing eyes, "that hardened villain is a bad case. Nothing but what we doctors call 'heroic practice' will do any good, and by the living God *I intend to recover that money.*"

I thought I understood and asked and learned the Doctor's plan, which was to wait upon him with a rope and a select committee forthwith.

Little remains to be told. The Doctor and his friend left my house at two o'clock last night. The thief persisted in denying his guilt until thoroughly alarmed for his life, when he made a clean breast of it, and went to the place where he had secreted his plunder and produced it, when he was released, given twelve hours to leave the country in, and the money was counted over to Joe Miller. Not a dollar was missing. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE W. HAMILTON.

A Soldier of Humanity.

[N. Y. World.]

One death from the awful epidemic of the Southwest deserves most special commemoration. Only thirty-three years old, and with hopes of a long life for the fullest redemption of her vows to "the Sisters of St. Mary," Caroline Louise Darling—known in religion as Sister Constance—was at the North when told that the dreaded plague had appeared in Memphis, where she was the beloved Superior of her order. Without hesitation she returned, and for more than a month her courage, patience, tenderness and devotion were allowed a respite from the pestilence, and then she also joined "the innumerable caravan." But during that month of respite who can estimate the heroism she displayed!

—"And yet a duty, nothing more,"

will whisper the annals of an order whose soldiers of duty are encamped everywhere.

Where the Money's Gone.

[N. Y. Sun.]

During the first flush of indignation over the decision of the 8 to 7 Electoral Commission, many persons in various parts of the country sent to the *Sun* sums of money ranging from one cent upward, which they desired to contribute tow

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR...W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 14, 1878.

SHERMAN FLOPS OVER.

JOHN SHERMAN is nervous over the Maine election, and has made haste to be interviewed a second time by the court journal of Washington, the *Republican*. In his first interview he professed to be well satisfied with the result in Maine, as the Greenbackers had swallowed the Democrats, and that was the end of Democracy. Coming from a man who has been killing off and burying the Democratic party every year for the last fifteen this didn't amount to much. In his second interview, Mr. SHERMAN discards this sort of bosh, and takes up the line of march for the Democratic-Greenback camp. The interviewer asked him, for instance, whether he "considered National bank notes a better form of currency than Government legal tenders?" "*I do not!*" responded slippery JOHN with emphasis. He said:

"I do not. On the contrary, *a currency issued directly by the Government would be superior and more economical than national bank notes.* But there are at present some obstacles in the road. When the national banks were first organized it was as a substitute for the wild-cat banks of that time. No one doubts that the national banks were infinitely superior to the State banks; and yet there is a large and growing demand in the South to-day for the re-establishment of State banks."

This bug-a-boo about the re-establishment of State banks if the National banking system should be wiped out, is unworthy even of SHERMAN. The "growing demand in the South" for State banks don't exist; and such a purpose is expressly repudiated by the Democratic and Greenback platforms.

Then the interviewer asked SHERMAN "if he thought the time would come when the National Bank notes may be dispensed with?" Said honest JOHN in reply:

"That is quite possible. *There being no longer any necessity for them, they will be legislated out of existence.* I have stated repeatedly in my speeches that when it comes to a question between legal-tender notes and National Bank notes, *I am in favor of legal-tenders all the same.* But that is a question for the future."

We suppose "it *is* a question for the future." The agitation now is to secure future action, and that is what the elections mean. Future means any time after the present. SHERMAN is sound.

A few weeks ago, Secretary SHERMAN threw out as an electioneering card that specie resumption in coin would commence yesterday. It was probably for effect on the Maine election, but it didn't effect to any appreciable extent. This order has been revoked, and we judge from the annexed bit of news from the Washington *Star* of Saturday that the "hard money" administration is engaged in taking stock of its available assets:

The silver resumption order was countermanded after a conference at the treasury department yesterday afternoon, and almost as a direct result of the recent election in Maine. At the conference there were Secretary Sherman, Secretary Evarts, Attorney General Devens and Secretary Schurz. The political situation was talked over thoroughly, and the causes which brought it about canvassed. The danger of the Republican party, and what could be done to avert it, was considered of vital importance. As nearly all of the Republicans who joined the Greenbackers or bolted to the Democracy did so on financial issues, it was thought best that, as the carrying out of Secretary Sherman's order to exchange silver for national notes would be virtual resumption, to rescind it. This was accordingly done. It is understood that it was decided best that the Secretary of the Treasury should make no more decided efforts towards resumption, nor take steps without first considering their effect on the voters of the country. Civil Service reform, also, was considered. It was the general understanding of all the conference, except Secretary Schurz, that the better plan would be to drop it. All present were of opinion that the Administration should do all in its power to stem the greenback wave and secure a return to Congress of as many of what are known as Hard Money men as possible. The danger to the Republican party was acknowledged, and it was thought best to change the character of the campaign to meet the new issues. Secretary McCrary will return to Washington next Monday, and Secretary Thompson and the President have, it is stated, been telegraphed to return as early as possible. Judge Key has also, it is stated, been telegraphed for. When all the Cabinet is here the policy to be pursued will be discussed and finally determined on.

The specie resumption order was to effect the Maine election, but the revocation and SHERMAN's greenback conversion is for Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania. Some people argue it is unsafe to remit the amount of currency issued to the discretion of Congress, and that it is best to leave it with the Treasury officials; but here we have JOHN SHERMAN flip-flapping on the financial question like a day's washing in a March wind. Is he a safe man to have the power, that he may use it one way to effect a Maine election to-day and another way to influence the Ohio election to-morrow. He demagogues on finances like a toombs shyster.

THE Washington *Post* has an expose of the way the female clerks in the departments are plucked by the GORHAM Republican Committee. Down with the dust or resign, is the way civil service reform operates on the young ladies. QUAY, of the sixty thousand dollar sinecure office, is also endeavoring to fleece the young ladies in the Government offices in this State out of a per centage of their hard earnings, to elect his millionaire friend, DON CAMERON, to the Senate. This is the checklest move we have ever heard of in politics in this State. The expose made in THE POST of the levy on the clerks in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, we learn, has suspended the extortion from the female employes for the present, but the masculine clericals are compelled to ante. This matter will be brought to Mr. HAYES' notice when he arrives in Pittsburgh, and a Postmaster may be made a head shorter. The idea of fleecing the scantily salaried clerks to pay the campaign expenses of the millionaire CAMERON, who abuses HAYES and laughs at his civil service ideas, will be apt to arouse the virtuous indignation of RUTHERFORD if there is any manhood left in him. We shall see.

THE FACTS OF FIGURES.

In 1874, 1875 and in the short session of 1876 the Republicans had the House. The appropriations for 1877, 1878 and 1879 were made by a *Democratic House*—though a Republican Senate had to be fought hard and long to yield a cent of retrenchment. The Republican appropriation bills and the Democratic appropriation bills, as passed by the House for the years named, are as follows:

Republican.		*Democratic.*	
1874	$181,587,054 61	1 877	$145,997,956 72
1875	177,679,473 77	1878	140,384 606 95
1876	172,600,295 83	1879	157,213,933 77
Total	$531,866,733 91	Total	$443,596,497 44

Democratic saving **$89,270,236 47.**

This saving is manifest and indisputable. The House in reality, however, made a greater saving, but the Senate ran up the items. The appropriation bills, as passed by the House, were:

For the fiscal year 1877	$138,080,856 68
For the fiscal year 1878	131,309 307 37
For the fiscal year 1879	147,687,749 94
Total	$417,077,903 99
Deduct same bills as passed House three years as above	417,077,903 99
Increase by Senate	**$51,183,018 53**

Had the Senate accepted these bills as the House passed them, there would have been a further reduction of $26,518,593 45. When these bills went to the Senate, however, the Republicans increased them as follows:

1877	$157 419,767 36
1878	148,988,885 75
1879	161,852,269 41
Total	$468,260,922 52
Deduct same bills as passed House three years as above	417,077,903 99
Increase by Senate	**$51,183,018 53**

CHANGING FRONT.

SHERMAN's "last flop"—he has not been heard from for several days—over to the Greenback party, is securing for that slippery politician and blundering and corrupt financier, some very plain talk from the Wall street organs. At first an attempt was made to deny the BRISBIN WALKER interview, but this has been abandoned. A Washington special to the *World* says:

The hope expressed that the interview with Secretary Sherman publiseed in a local newspaper last Sunday was incorrect is groundless. The proofs of the interview were revised by Mr. Sherman and he takes the responsibility of his utterances. Without announcing himself to be a Greenbacker, he espouses the leading principles of that party. He favors abolition of the National banking system, hints that the Resumption law is an unwise measure which his official position alone compels him to execute, and says that he favored the established of a four per cent. bond into which greenbacks could be convertible at will. The hard money Republisans of Washington look upon him with fear and distrust. They say that his concessions to the Greenbackers are simply bids for the favor of the soft money wing of the Republican party. The Secretary of the Treasury is accused by these men of having designs on the Presidency.

It is also mentioned as a curious coincidence that Mr. GORHAM, who is running the Republican Congressional Committee, has espoused the Greenback cause with SHERMAN, and has prepared an address which is being circulated by the Committee, in which he adopts the most pronounced Greenback views. The *World* special says of GORHAM's deliverance:

He prays for the abolition of National banks, says the Republican party has set its face against contraction, shows what it has done for inflation, rebels against hard money, and expresses indignation against the Democratic party for being the champion of specie. In his speech he indorses Senator Thurman's recent financial utterances in Ohio.

This shows things are getting a little mixed, and indicates the probability of Recorder QUAY striking a softer money key note in Pennsylvania. The *Gazette* of this city, sees the drift, and is not near so hard money as it was before the Maine election. It is working back to its old platform of the sanctity of the battle stained Greenback. It labors yesterday to prove the Democracy will sell out the Greenbackers, and inferentially courts their support for the Republican party. "Fool me once is your fault; dupe me twice will be my own," is the response the *Gazette* is receiving.

As stated, the eastern Republican press is severe on SHERMAN's last flop over. The Boston *Advertiser* says his "uncertainty and vacillation" is not to the credit of the administration. The New York *Times* alleges SHERMAN has put himself on the same side as Senator THURMAN in the matter of substituting greenbacks for National Bank notes. The New York *Tribune* and *Evening Post* also pitch into SHERMAN, and the latter tells him his variable policy dooms his party.

Greed for office and power dictates the policy of the Republicans. Notwithstanding their hard money professions in this State, whenever they can do so to advantage, in order to defeat a Democrat, they accept the nominations of the Nationals. They have nominated "a Communistic tailor" against RANDALL, which they probably intend as a set-off for the election of "the Communistic stone cutter" over little HALE.

THE imprudent action of the Democratic State Committee, in Massachusetts, in issuing an edict implying that the BUTLER delegates would be refused recognition in the State Convention at Worcester Tuesday, had its natural effect, in provoking retaliatory measures. The BUTLER delegates and his supporters generally gathered in great numbers at Worcester, and at five o'clock in the morning took possession of the hall in which the Convention was called to meet. Some hours later when Mr. EDWARD AVERY, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee appeared on the stage to announce the committee had voted to postpone the Convention until next week, he was hooted from the rostrum and refused a hearing. Then the BUTLER delegates organized the convention and nominated old BEN by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and completed the ticket by nominations for the other offices to be filled. A platform was adopted denouncing the Presidential fraud and demanding HAYES' impeachment should his connection with the crime be made clear; but it is mainly devoted to questions of State reform. How many delegates participated in the convention is not stated, but it is likely considerable more than a majority. This nomination is one of the surprises of this eventful political year, and if BUTLER has the strength he is represented to have with the people of Massachusetts, he will be elected, although it is probable there will be strong combinations against him. Lordly and aristocratic Boston would as soon see DENNIS KEARNEY Governor as the bold BUTLER. His election would carry terror to the rings and commissions that have been having their own way in Massachusetts for half a century. The members of the Democratic State Committee opposed to BUTLER have called a convention to meet at Boston next week. The row at Worcester was precipitated by their action in ruling out delegates because they were BUTLER men and indorsing lists of names never voted for. We are no admirer of BUTLER, but his friends were in the right of it in making a fight against the high-handed usurpation of the Committee.

OHIO, Indiana, and Iowa are the only States which will hold Congressional elections in October. The Democrats have barely one-fourth the representation from these States in the present House—twelve in forty-two. In the next House they are almost certain to have a majority. They are good for at least thirteen Representatives from Ohio, and in all probability will have a majority of the delegation from Indiana. The four districts in the latter State now represented by Democrats can be depended upon to go Democratic this year; while of the remaining nine not more than three are regarded as safely Republican. There are no Democrats in the present delegation from Iowa, so that there can be no Democratic loss. In the present demoralized condition of the Republicans, it is not improbable that there will be a decided break in the monotony of the delegation. The October elections will make the Republicans feel a great deal worse than they do now.

THE official vote of Maine at the late election is published, with the exception of a few small towns. The total vote polled was 125,726 which is the largest vote the State has ever cast, except at the Governor's election preceding the Presidential election in 1876, when the total vote reached 136,490, falling off at the Presidential election two months later 19,704. The vote of the last three years on Governor was as follows:

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Green.*
1876	75,710	60,521	529
1877	53,631	52 114	8,076
1878	56 419	27,872	41,404

CONNOR, the Republican candidate, lacks 12,857 votes of an election. He is a minority candidate to that extent, whereas last year had 11,717 majority over the Democratic candidate, and a majority over all of 5,341. The combined Democratic and Greenback vote is 69,278. The Legislature, which will elect a Governor and other State officers, meets in January next.

A PAPER is in circulation at the instance of Governor HARTRANFT, getting signatures requesting an extra session of the Legislature to look after the interests of oil producers. It would have been opportune when the Legislature was in session for this same Governor to have dropped a hint to his Republican friends to favor the measures asked by the oil men. On the contrary, they marched in solid column in behalf of corporations, although appealed to by an outraged people, and outvoted the Democrats who stood up in defence of this much abused interest. We were an eye witness to this contest, and cannot forget the defiant attitude of the Republican party on that occasion, nor the humiliating contrast of their present position, begging support and promising reparation in the shape of an extra session of the Legislature, which Governor HARTRANFT has no intention of calling. He must imagine the people in the oil regions have short memories if they forget their treatment last winter.

THE *Gazette* says ERRETT has experience, convictions, knowledge of parliamentary usage and the influence arising from having been a Representative in Congress, with its affiliations and friendships. His experience, convictions and parliamentary knowledge, will go for nothing in Congress, where the majority is against him; neither will his affiliations or friendships amount to a baubee, except with Republicans, and those of the ring kind. He is known as a member of the MACKEY and CAMERON family, and will be set down upon by the better class of Republicans. If the tariff men of this section want help, and are really in earnest on this question, they will not insult the majority by sending ERRETT back to Washington. A Democrat can do them service, a Republican cannot. The case is plain.

AFTER the Maine election JOHN SHERMAN had very different notions about finance; he rescinded the silver order and believes greenbacks much preferable to national bank notes. He is struggling to up-trip BEN BUTLER and GRANT for the Presidency in 1880 and has disturbed QUAY and HOYT about the honest money dodge and left them to browse around. He informs his friends that two fifty cent notes fractional currency are worth one hundred cents, but the trade dollar 420 grains, silver hard money, is only taken for ninety cents.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN'S nomination as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Centre-Clearfield district may be accepted as a fixed fact. His friends carried Centre county, and as the nomination was conceded to that county it makes Governor CURTIN'S selection sure. He will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and will take high rank in the House. RANDALL, CLYMER and CURTIN in the next House will be of greater importance to Pennsylvania interests than all the Republicans that will go to the House from this State.

MR. FRANK HUGHES of the National party, has in his possession a number of original letters from leading politicians of the Republican persuasion to the business manager of the secret order of U. R. A., United Republican Association. Among them are letters from ERRETT and MACKEY. This organization receives money for its work, the character of which, we have some knowledge immediately after elections. Mr. HUGHES has evidence enough in his possession to make a revelation that may land some of the members in the Penitentiary. It is several degrees ahead of the Know Nothing order.

THE *Gazette* is extremely anxious to convey the impression that the congressional contest in this district is confined to KIRK and ERRETT and ignores our GUY altogether. With two Republicans and a prohibition candidate for Congress, leaves the fight between KIRK and DUFF without a doubt. A leading National informs us that KIRK's confession will cost him three thousand votes, who will vote for DUFF, who is very popular with the workingmen in the district.

WILL the *Gazette*, now that SHERMAN has spoken, give us its views on the substitution of greenbacks for National bank notes. It has dodged the question for some weeks by waging a diligent war on straw issues. Also, is it in favor of DON CAMERON'S election, and who does it think the sixteen Republican ringsters running for the Legislature in Allegheny county will vote for, in caucus, for Senator? And does it indorse their proposed vote for CAMERON?

THERE is a greater difference between Mr. SHERMAN'S estimate of the bonded debt and Mr. HAYES, than there is between Controller MCCARTHY and Treasurer KILGORE, but only in amount, as no expert has been able to discover what makes the difference. One says you are a liar, and the other immediately replies you are another, and that is supposed to balance the account.

HON. ANDREW H. DILL, Democratic candidate for Governor, will spend three days next week in Washington county. On Thursday evening he will speak at Monongahela City; on Friday afternoon he will be at the Canonsburg Fair, and on Saturday evening will speak at the Court House in Washington.

THERE has been a suspension of travel and mail facilities for one week in the Allegheny Valley region. This has been the severest trial railroads ever met with, and it should be a lesson in regard to bridges which we hope will be improved.

MR. WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, at present a member of the Legislature and a late candidate for the Republican nomination for Recorder, feels aggrieved at the statements by THE POST that he sold out to Mackey so as to leave Richardson a clear field. As Mr. Graham puts it, "it is too hard, after being beaten in a hot fight, to have the honesty of your endeavors to win assailed." Mr. Graham denies the purchase out-and-out, and, if needed, proffered his affidavit to convince THE POST of his sincerity. He stated offers were made to him to withdraw when Mackey was out here fixing up things, but that he peremptorily rejected them; was not in the market and would listen to no corrupt inducements. He claims he had a fair majority of the delegates elected to the convention, but that a round dozen of his delegates were bribed to surrender their credentials to Richardson's friends, and in this way Ralph managed to get the organization. He has the names of his purchased delegates and exhibited them, and stated other circumstances confirming the fact he was the victim of a corrupt job, invented to mollify Richardson in the interest of Errett. The withdrawal of his name, Mr. Graham states, was at the solicitation of the country delegates anxious to get home, and was after the vote on chairman had shown that sufficient of his delegates had been corrupted to give Richardson the nomination. We have no doubt of the substantial truth of Mr. Graham's statement. It is bribery that makes Republican nominations in Allegheny county these days.

HERE are two little incidents connected with the plague in New Orleans and Memphis which we clip from our exchanges;

A boy came up in the *Picayune* oNce to insert a death notice last nigh'.

He said to the gentleman having charge of the advertising department:

"Another one gone; that makes eight."

"What do you mean?" asked the gentleman.

The boy answered: "I mean that is the eighth one of my family that has died, five brothers and three sisters. I wonder who will come next!"

"How many are left?"

"Only me," he replied as he went out.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says:

There was a touching little scene on one of our streets yesterday. A kind hearted lady was going to see a sick friend, when she heard her name called. Turning, she saw a slender girl, dressed in mourning, advancing toward her. As the child came nearer the lady recognized in her the daughter of a neighbor who had died the day before near the city. The little girl threw her arms about the lady, and sobbing, cried:

"You aren't afraid of me, are you?"

"No, my dear," was the soothing reply.

"Everybody else is," said the poor child. "They won't come near me because papa died of the fever, and we were with him, I and mamma."

The little girl's heart was stung by the chilling repulsion which came to her in so deep a sorrow.

THE original estimate of the total cost of the Exhibition buildings was $7,100,000, but it has since been ascertained that it will reach $10,000,000, the increased cost being due mainly to the great difficulties experienced in laying the foundations in the unstable grounds of the Trocadero. The direct receipts from the sale of admission tickets are estimated at about $3,000,900. The sale of the old material of the buildings is expected to realize about $1,250,000. This would leave a deficit of about $4,750,000. Against this sum are set surplus receipts by the Government and the municipality of Paris, estimated at $20,000,000, derived from customs duties, taxes on railways, omnibuses, and cabs, stamps for letters and telegrams, and excise duties on wines and liquors, including those levied by the octroi of Paris. Last year Paris consumed nearly 100,000,000 gallons of wine. The probable consumption of this year is set down at 75,000,000 gallons more.

A BRITISH consular report from Persia states that almost every child in that country is taught to read and write. The Koran is the text book. But as there are no books in the Persian characters except manuscript books, the condition of popular intelligence is that of five centuries ago. Few new books are read, the cost of manuscript being too much for popular circulation, and few are written. The Persians adhere in chemistry to the old notion of four elements. In astronomy they are in accord with the colored Virginian teacher., who maintains that the sun moves round the earth In some enviable particulars they are also behind the age. One day's work in the richer agricultural districts will support a man for a week. They have two fashions in clothing—one for summer and one for winter. House doors are left unfastened, and thieves and robbers are scarce. The yearly earnings of twenty-five to fifty dollars as a sufficient income looks surprising to the toilers in America and Europe.

CHICAGO has a woman's medical college which has lived through some eight years of varied existence. It is called the Woman's Hospital Medical College. Dr. W. H. Byford is President of a Faculty of sixteen members, and Dr Sarah H Stevenson is Professor of Physiology. One feature of this institution makes it superior in one respect at least to any male medical college in this country, and that is that one of its requirements for admission is a good English education. Candidates must be graduates of a high school, or its equivalent, or they must show a teacher's certificate from a County Superintendent of schools. In the absence of either of these they must pass an examination before the Faculty on the branches of a good common school education.

WASHINGTON advices say that Mr. French, Government Auditor of the Pacific Railroad accounts, has been informed that the Union Pacific Railroad is making up its accounts and that they will be speedily forwarded to Washington for inspection and approval, as required by act of Congress. The only company which has thus far neglected to take any steps towards complying with the law is the Central Pacific, and Mr. French says that it will probably fall into the ranks soon. It is not thought that the companies will go to the expense of a suit in the Supreme Court to try to prove the law compelling them to submit their accounts for audit to the Government unconstitutional.

THE Montreal *Herald* staves off the protective idea in Canada in this wise: "In 1876-7 there were imported into the Dominion 549,063 barrels of flour and 4,589,051 bushels of wheat. There were exported 276,439 barrels of flour and 3,559,095 bushels of wheat. That is, Canada had to buy for her own use over and above what was produced here 272,624 barrels of flour and 1,029,956 bushels of wheat. With a protective duty every bit of this would have had to pay as much more as the amount of the duty came to. Would that give cheaper bread?"

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Greenbackers and Labor parties are distinct organizations with separate tickets in Lackawanna county.

R. K. BACHMAN of Lehigh, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Tenth Legion District.

THE name of Colonel Israel Painter has been mentioned in connection with the Greenback nomination for Congress in the Westmoreland district.

THE Clearfield county Democrats at their Convention on Tuesday instructed for Israel Test for Congress; Mr. Betts for Senator and Mr. Bennett for Assembly.

DR. WM. B. ROBERTS is the ring candidate for Senator in Crawford county. As he voted for the Recorder bill and the Cameron Succession in the last Legislature the propriety of his nomination for Senator will not be disputed.

THE Democratic conferees of the Eighteenth Congressional district met at Mifflin on Tuesday. Twelve ballots were had, all resulting the same, as follows: Magee, 9; Stenger, 6; Bailey, 3. Adjourned till Wednesday.

UNDER the last Democratic administration in Pennsylvania the ordinary expenditures of government were $379,094. In the last year of Governor Hartranft these expenditures have swollen to the enormous sum of $1,382,383.

THE Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia have reappointed William B. Mann Prothonotary for the term of three years from the first of January next, the vote being nine for Mann, one for Roberts and two blank.

THE Greenback conferees from the several counties in the Seventeenth district, met in Altoona on Tuesday, and nominated Captain Samuel Adams of Somerset, on the sixth ballot for Congress. His competitors were George Arthurs of Altoona, and W. B. Barr of Holidaysburg.

REV. JAMES NEILL, who is a Republican nominee for Legislature in the Fifteenth district of Philadelphia, is a prominent Methodist. He is wealthy and a great friend of Wm. B. Mann, who, report says, Mr. Neill will champion for U. S. Senator in case of the withdrawal of Cameron.

THE Republicans of the Fifteenth district—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—have got into a snarl that has thus far defeated all efforts to unite on a candidate for Congress. Colonel Overton of Towanda, the present member, is one candidate, and F. C. Bunnell, of Tuckahannock, the opposing one.

THE Democrats of Centre county have made the following nominations: Congress, ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, who received 38 votes to 33 against him; Senate C. L. Alexander; Assembly, J. P. Gepham and W. A. Murray; Sheriff, John Spangler; Prothonotary, J. C. Harper; Recorder, W. A. Tobias; Register, W. E. Burchfield.

THE Democrats of Lackawanna held their county convention on Monday and nominated a full ticket. Judge Bentley was indorsed for Judge. The convention voted down all efforts to indorse the Hartranft appointments for new county officers, but renominated the Recorder, one Commissioner and an Auditor.

MR. JOHN D. BIRMINGHAM, the candidate of the Nationals in the First Assembly district of Luzerne county (Wilkesbarre), will receive the support of the Democrats, as Mr. Birmingham is pledged to oppose the return of J. D. Cameron to the Senate of the United States. This secures his election over Miner, Cameron. This is an example for the Democrats and Nationals of some districts in western Pennsylvania.

THE Greensburg *Argus* of yesterday puts up the name of Hon. C. E. Boyle of Fayette, for Congress, and says:

We are constrained to this course from a sense of duty, after mature reflection, and from an impartial view of all the facts in the case. The tangle in which the question is involved requires some unraveling, and emphasizes the maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Thoughtful people ought to open their eyes and see how audaciously their boon of self-government is menaced.

It then pitches into Lomison and Wise without gloves.

THE Democratic District Convention of the Seventh district of Luzerne county was held at Waverly on Tuesday. As the Democratic vote in the Seventh is light and ths Labor vote heavy it was decided by the majority of the delegates to catch at the fusion idea and indorse Patrick Sweeny, the Labor candidate. This was done. Some of the delegates, however, were dissatisfied with Sweeny's indorsement and bolted, going into a convention by themselves. In the second convention they nominated a straight out Democrat, Patrick Winters.

THE Carlisle *Mirror*, independent with greenback leanings, has hoisted the Democratic State and county ticket. It says: 'Our investigations have convinced us that the Democratic party is the only political organization which can bring about the desired result (the accomplishment of the greatest good to the greatest number) and that so far as personal qualifications are concerned the candidates of that party are men who can be depended upon to carry out the principles and policy of their party. In accordance with this conviction we shall endavor to secure the election of the Democratic ticket now before the people."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GUSTAVE DORE hopes soon to make a tour of observation in the United States and Mexico.

MAJOR E. A. BURKE has returned to New Orleans, intending to begin active work of the political campaign at once.

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* has discovered a man in Western Iowa, who is a candidate for three offices and has invented a method of shaking hands by postal cards,

THE leading physicians of London are now charging two guineas for the first consultation they hold with a patient. For their second and other interviews the fee is one guinea.

GEORGE LEWIS, a London lawyer, has such an extensive business that his staff of clerks and employes numbers two hundred and fifty, and his receipts are £50,000 a year.

THE practicability of importing live hog from America is about to be tested by some parties in Liverpool, who have purchased a steamer, and are fitting it up to accomodate 2,500 hogs and many cattle.

THE Southeastern Indiana Methodist Episcopal Conference has decided that the Rev. Mr. De La Martyr, a Greenback-Democratic candidate for Congress, must retire from clerical work until he is done with politics.

THE friends of the Texas Pacific Railroad are beginning to unite for another attempt to have a bill for finishing the road passed at the next session of Congress. They are working in the southern and southwestern districts.

THE Chicago Public Library contains 60,000 volumes, and with one exception has a larger circulation than any other library in the country. It especially abounds in German, French, Dutch, Norse, Swedish, and Bohemian books.

THE Danbury *News* says that Clara Morris is considerably embarrassed in regard to the manuscript of a play sent her by Charles Reade. If she does not accept it Reade will call her a mendacious ignoramus, an unmitigated lout and a fractured idiot.

A BENEFIT performance in aid of the yellow fever sufferers will be given at Booth's Theatre, New York, next Friday afternoon. Miss Kellogg, Miss Davenport, Miss Morris, Miss Cavendish, Miss Ward, and other well-known singers and actors will participate.

AT a meeting in Savannah last week strong speeches were made against Colonel Scott's Texas Pacific Railroad scheme, and resolutions were adopted approving the Southern Pacific Railroad and calling on Georgia's Senators and Representatives in Congress to support that corporation.

A DEMOCRATIC paper in Baltimore advises the Democracy of Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey to act together in the next Democratic National Convention, in order to control it, with the assistance of other hard-money States, and secure the nomination of Senator Bayard for President.

THE Boston *Traveler*, denies the assertion of the N. Y. *Post* that the Maine election has put the "bloody shirt" out of sight and insists that the Republicans were beaten not by the Greenback men but by voters who believed that the stained and tattered garment was not waved high enough. Let her wave.

THE jury in the Casanova-Kreusch libel suit in Wheeling, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,000. The parties to this suit are both priests of the Roman Catholic Church. The plaintiff founded his suit upon a libelous letter written by the defendant, whereby he (the plaintiff) lost his position.

THE Richmond (Virginia) *State*, believing that the genius of New England is a queer mixture of froth and firmness, says that every ism has its hotbed there, but that no New England ism—witchcraft, Spiritualism, universalism, Know Nothingism, Maine Liquorism, vegetarianism, Kearneyism, &c., &c.,—ever got South of the Potomac.

SCOTLAND always has a larger preponderance of male births than England; 107 boys to 100 girls is the average this year; in England it is 104. In Firth and Stennis, Orkney, with a population of 1,400, there were registered 17 births between November, 1877, and July, 1878, and all seventeen were of boys.

OAKLAND, California, and other districts of the State hitherto strongly Republican, have elected the workingman's candidates for supervisors. LOS ANGELOS, hitherto Democratic, has done the same. It is generally conceded that better men have been presented for office throughout the State since the workingmen's movement became active.

LIEUT. THOMAS A. MAHOOD of the rebel army, was tempoiarrly stationed in Pennsylvania during the war, where he fell in love with Miss Gentry. The removal of the troops seperated the lovers to meet no mere, but, though both subsequently married, Mr. Mahood is informed that his sweetheart of fifteen years ago recently died at Philadelphia and left him part of her fortune.

LONDON *World*:—"The English girl sees a good deal of the world before marriage, the French one nothing of it until after, and our authors in their treatment of the social experiences of the sex have the benefit of the earlier date. The writer would be a prophet with a vengeance to exhibit the character of a woman before she had begun to show it, and he would also be a bore. The drama of French life is, therefore necessarily post-nuptial."

DONOVAN of Brownsville heard by telegraph that his whole family were lying low with fever at Memphis. He replied by lightning: "I leave my family in the hands of a Christian community." The cool religious fervor of this man is said to have only been equaled once by an Irish landlord. His agent wrote: "Your tenants threaten to hang me." The reply was: "Sir the threats of my tenants to hang you have no terrors for me."

IN San Francisco there is a city ordinance which requires that every Chinaman shall have 500 cubic feet of fresh air or be arrested. White people may have as little fresh air as they please to have. Last week about a hundred Chinamen were arrested for sleeping in rooms which did not have 500 cubic feet of fresh air, and were put into prison cells which had only twenty cubic feet of air of any kind. This is from barbarism to civilization.

THE commissioner of the general land office has decided that soldiers in the regular army may file claims and acquire homesteads on the public lands without intending to become actual settlers. The decision was made on the application of General Jeff C. Davis, now and for many years in the military service, and who first became extensively known by killing General Nelson, in Louisville, Ky., during the late unpleasantness.

ABOUT two weeks ago Miss Dora King, the affianced wife of J. S. Grosenbach, of Marysville, Ohio, died very suddenly. Ever since her death, Grosenbach has been despondent and downhearted, and Saturday last he committed suicide by taking prussic acid. He left a note stating that he could not live without his sweetheart, and asking to be buried by her side. Grosenbach was a native of Switzerland, having come to this country nine years ago. He was an accomplished linguist, speaking five languages.

GENERAL FRANK HERRON was elected Colonel of the Ninth regiment, in New York city, on Thursday. He is an old Pittsburgher, then of Dubuque, and then of New Orleans. After a successful military career, he found himself at the close of the war Major-General of volunteers, commanding an important trans-Mississippi division. General Herron had the honor of having, at the close of the war, received the surrender of about 10,000 Confederates, under the rebel generals Kirby Smith, Price and Buckner. These were the last surrenders of the war.

JAMES BROADBELT, of Indianapolis, Ind., says that while on his way thence to Chicago he had $15,000 taken from his pocket while asleep. Some time last year Broadbelt received a large sum of money from the settlement of the Broadbelt estate in England, which had long been in Chancery. But he was afterward very reticent about the matter. As he gave up his situation it was supposed that the money was received. Broadbelt told a reporter that he had carried the $15,000 on his person for more than a year, being afraid to trust it to banks.

A DAY or two ago Dr. BAXTER, medical purveyor of the United States Army, was sitting in his office, busily engaged in poring over his papers, while his chief clerk said, "Doctor, here is a communication from New Orleans; what shall I do with it?" Without raising his eyes from the work upon which he was engaged the Doctor said, "Has it been fumigated?" The clerk replied that it had not, whereupon the Doctor rather tartly directed that it should be fumigated and then brought to him. This was accordingly done, and it was handed to the Doctor, when his surprise can be imagined to find it was a telegram.

THE mother of Miss Edmonia Lewis, the sculptor, was an Indian; her father was a negro. She is dark, short and young. At the Centennial she was insulted because she was a negress claiming to have done the work she did. At Chicago, where she is exhibiting her work, she is constantly insulted by boors because of her color. In Rome she received the blessing of Pius IX, who was kind to her. Lord Bute purchased her "Madonna" for $3,000; Lady Ashburton has "The Old Arrowmaker and Daughter," and Lady Ophan has "Hiawatha's Marriage." St James' Church of Chicago has ordered from her a Madonna and child, and a St. Joseph, and she is to chisel a Madonna for an Episcopalian church in Baltimore.

LOVE AFTER DEATH.

Dear friend, far off, my lost desire,
So far, so near, in woe and weal:
O loved the most, when most I feel
There is a lower and a higher;

Known and unknown; human, divine:
Sweet human hand and lips and eye:
Dear heavenly friend that canst not die;
Mine, mine, forever, ever mine.

Thy voice is on the rolling air;
I hear thee where the waters run;
Thou standest in the rising sun,
And in the setting thou art fair.

My love involves the love before;
My love is vaster passion now;
Though mixed with God and nature thou,
I seem to love thee more and more.

—*Tennyson.*

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Radicalism Doomed and Downfall of Cameron Decreed.

The Masses Disgusted With Party Trickery and Treachery.

Governor Curtin to be the Democratic Candidate for Congress From Centre County.

FALLING TO PIECES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 16.—A letter received from a prominent political observer in Pennsylvania says: "The Greenback and Labor movement is principally made up of men who have become weary and disgusted with the Republican party and its prostitution to selfish and personal ends—as illustrated by the domination of the Cameron ring, the abuses growing out of our financial system, and the utter failure of the Republican management in practical measures vital to the prosperity of the country.

Add to these the failure of the Administration at Washington, and you have causes enough to disturb the strongest party that ever lived; and, with hard times to intensify this feeling still more, the party leaders are at bay, and for once they have lost their control in the northern range of counties, which were always relied upon as the Gibraltar of the party, and in their majorities—always large enough to overcome deficiencies in other sections—there are now hopeless divisions and great danger of losing several members of Congress, beside many members of the Legislature. Should the coalition with the Democratic candidates continue, as is foreshadowed, the probabilities are that that body will either be Democratic or the Greenback men will get control of the balance of power, and in either case the defeat of Don Cameron will be sealed. The opposition to him is very bitter. There are other Republicans, again, who will never forgive the treachery practiced upon Blaine at Cincinnati, and many of them charge that but for this treatment of the wishes of nine-tenths of the Republicans of Pennsylvania Blaine would be President to-day, and the Republican party intact all over the country, with some hope of success, and very many of the complaints of labor in a sure way of adjustment. The men who express this feeling care very little about the means offered by which to get even; and, as many of them say, now of all other times is the one to get rid of the Camerons, as there is nothing worth talking about at stake, and the party can well afford the purging their defeat will produce. In most every county and Congressional district the Democrats and Greenbackers are forming coalitions, and this is especially so when the two parties by uniting can defeat the Republicans. Even prominent Republicans in Philadelphia concede the election of Dill to the Governorship, for, after all, the real fight is for members of the Legislature, and Cameron's friends are ready to sell out any fellow whose sacrifice will in any way help them. The Republican candidates for Congress understand this, so they are looking after themselves.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—The adjournment of the Republican State Convention is reported to have been the result of the influence of the present State Committee, who desired to retain their power until 1880, and of the Custom House officials, who were afraid of the resolutions prepared by Burries and other colored delegates who were determined to denounce Hayes and the custom house. The Convention will not reassemble, and the State Central Committee will publish an address which is delayed by disagreements upon financial questions, many members contending that yielding to Greenbackers will alienate Northern Republicans.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth District nominated J. Madison Wells. J. C. Anderson leads in the Sixth. Ludeling was nominated in the Fifth sometime since. Costellano, National Greenbacker, was endorsed by the Republicans. The Congressional Committee of the First District, Second and Third Congressional Convention, will reassemble in their respective districts. Cullom, National Greenbacker, leads in the Second District, supported by Wells and Anderson, but is opposed by Dibble and other hard money Republicans. Parkinson, Greenbacker, leads in the Third District. Morey Marks, Collector of Internal Revenue, is spoken of as an administration candidate.

BEAUREGARD DECLINES TO BE ONE OF WELLS' TOOLS.

The National State Convention assembled to-day. Nearly half of the members are former Republicans, acting with Wells and Anderson and the Custom House. Four-fifths of the delegates are comparatively unknown men in political circles. It is reported that several communications have passed to and from General Beauregard, who was solicited to submit his name for nomination as State Treasurer by the Nationals, with the assurance of the endorsement by the Republican Convention. General Beauregard's friends say he will not allow his name to be used for Wells and Anderson's schemes, but the Custom House officials assert that he will accept if nominated.

CARPENTER ACCEPTS THE CALL WRITTEN BY HIMSELF TO RUN FOR U. S. SENATOR.

MILWAUKEE, September 18.—In response to a call signed by over five thousand citizens of Milwaukee asking him to be a candidate for United States Senator, Hon. Matt. H. Carpenter has replied, stating that if elected to the position he would regard it as his duty to accept.

THE OLD WORLD.

Heavy Fighting in Bosnia and More Victories for the Austrians.

Count Andrassy's Policy Meets With Opposition.

AUSTRIA.

OPPOSED TO COUNT ANDRASSY'S POLICY.

VIENNA, September 18.—The *Pesther Lloyd*, heretofore a loyal supporter of Count Andrassy, raises its voice against the reported Austro-Servo-Montenegrin alliance, which that journal declared would be a slap in the face to Hungary, and it takes this opportunity of the reported intention on his part, to repudiate Count Andrassy's Bosnian policy.

The same paper prints an article written by Dr. Falk, a member of the Reichsrath, heretofore an ardent admirer and apologist of Count Andrassy, in which he says that an alliance with Slavanic principalities would be an enormity and an insult to Hungary. There are other and increasing signs of Hungarian discontent at the present situation of affairs.

Another account says that Ristics, the Servian Premier, offered the co operation of Servia, but it was declined, and the Vienna Cabinet have given it to be understood that they never entertained the idea of accepting such.

BOSNIA.

BREZKA TAKEN AFTER A STUBBORN RESISTANCE.

VIENNA, September 18.—The following report is official: "The burning and bombardment of Brezka from the river Save not having sufficed to silence insurgent guns there, Austrians to-day attacked the town by land on two sides, and captured it after a desperate resistance, which lasted until eight o'clock in the evening. The losses are not yet known. In the movements prior to the capture of Brezka, the Austrians captured Krespie and Dubrava, to the westward of Brezka, after prolonged and stubborn fighting."

THE TWO FENIANS.

TEXT OF LETTERS RELATIVE TO THEIR PARDON.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—The following correspondence, as presented to both Houses of Parliament, relating to the release of Condon and Melady, has been received at the Department of State.

WELSH TO MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, August 8, 1878.

My Dear Lord Salisbury:

On my visit to you this morning I made an appeal in behalf of my Government for the pardon of Condon, when you kindly said you would bring the matter before the Cabinet on Saturday. Permit me to repeat what I then told you, that it was but a little while since I had made a similar application in a more formal way, and had been refused. Since then, however, the action of your Government has brought to it so much honor that I thought a moment when the exercise of mercy might possibly be peculiarly agreeable, particularly in answer to the prayer of a friendly Government which had shown so deep an interest in the case as to prefer the prayer already three times, and would no doubt continue to do so, but always most respectfully, until it should be granted. The belief in the United States is that Condon, an ardent Irishman, who had served most honorably in our war, was the victim of circumstances in his wrong doing, and that, having been eleven years in prison, he has learned wisdom, and may well be restored to his family in the United States. Whenever the prayer has been presented to your Government it has been ordered to be presented by Congress, and it has been accompanied by the respectful request of the President. It has been made with all the authority as to its source and earnestness as to its substance that can be given to it. Has not the dignity of your laws been fully satisfied? If any punishment will reform, certainly eleven years must have done it. Therefore, may you not, under such circumstances, exercise mercy, and in doing so, relieve yourselves of the care of the prisoner, and most courteously to the people whom I represent, in common with whom in this case, I feel a very deep interest. I trust that Her Majesty's Government will be able to take a favorable view of this matter, and enable me to send Condon back to his family. I believe it would be recognized by the President and Congress as a most friendly action. I am, &c.,

[Signed] JOHN WELSH.

THE REPLY OF LORD SALISBURY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, August 16, 1878.

Dear Mr. Welsh:

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 8th inst. You had previously made to me at this office, a verbal request of a similar import. These communications were duly laid before the Cabinet and have been carefully considered by them. They had, at the same time, before them the fact that Condon and Melady, could not, according to the regulations in force respecting them, be released from prison before the year 1882, and that Condon is suffering seriously in health. Her Majesty's Government have been strongly moved to look upon your application in the most favorable light, as well by the knowledge which you have conveyed to them that it is one to which the President and Congress of the United States attach great importance, as by a review of the considerations mentioned in your letter and of those to which I have adverted above, Her Majesty's Government are glad to be able to think that, under all the circumstances, the time has arrived when the clemency of the Crown may be exercised, and when they will be justified in according to your request. They will, therefore, recommend to Her Majesty to remit the remainder of the sentence which was passed upon Condon and Melady, under such consideration as Her Majesty may be pleased to prescribe, one of which would by that they shall not, during the remaining term of their sentence or such shorter period as Her Majesty may be pleased to name, reside within Her Majesty's domains. I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AN envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan has arrived at Constantinople.

THE most friendly relations exist between the Albanian League and Servian frontier commanders.

ADVICES received through Insurgent sources claim that the Austrians have been defeated near Zwornick and Tuzla.

A DISPATCH from London says that Mrs. Bravo, who became notorious in connection with the famous Belham murder mystery some years ago, is dead.

GEN. TODLEBEN will probably see the Czar at Livodia about the end of this week or the beginning of next, by which time San Stefano ought to be evacuated.

THE places where subscriptions have been opened in Paris for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in the United States are newspaper offices, Munroe & Co., bankers, United States Legation and Consulate and at the Exposition.

A SPECIAL dispatch to the London *Pall Mall Gazette* from Therapira says the Russian General Skobeloff has publicly declared that Russia will keep an army of 100,000 men in Bulgaria and 45,000 in Roumelia, notwithstanding the treaty of Berlin.

THE *North German Gazette* of Berlin intimates that Germany will possibly take no further steps at present for a joint remonstrance against the Porte's tardy execution of the Treaty of Berlin, as circumstances have been changed by the evacuation of Batoum and by the Porte otherwise exerting itself more actively to fulfill the treaty.

A HORRIBLE CRIME

A Family of Eight Children Murdered in Texas.

CINCINNATI, September 16.—The following account of a most horrible murder is given in a dispatch from Houston, Texas: The wife of George Lynch, a respected citizen of Hockley, Texas, died some weeks ago, leaving an infant. Lynch had seven other children, the eldest, Clemmie, aged seventeen years. On Friday night the family retired as usual, the lamp being left burning in the main room. At midnight the father was awakened by a pistol shot, and the ball striking him in the breast, he sprang up and saw a masked man standing in the middle of the room pointing a pistol at him. The assassin fired again, the ball entering beneath the collar bone. Lynch fell unconscious. When he recovered consciousness he found himself lying in a lane outside the premises. The assassin, thinking Lynch dead, siezed a hatchet, and put the children, who were witnesses, out of the way. He assaulted Clemmie, burying the hatchet in her head, and also crushing the skull of three other children. He then set fire to the house. The distracted father saw the burning house fall in on the bodies of his eight children. The bodies were afterwards exhumed and an inquest held, when the hatchet wounds were discovered on the skulls of the children. It is thought Lynch will recover. A young man named Boatware, with whom Lynch had had a difficulty, is suspected of the crime.

WASHINGTON.

400 Unemployed Workmen Call on the National Wrecker.

Cohen, the Labor Agitator, and His Followers Make Communistic Demons rations.

A Strike to be Inaugurated To-Day and Trouble Feared.

THAT COMMUNISTIC MEETING.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—The Capitol police and citizens have lodged information at police headquarters that the language made use of last night at the meeting of Cohen's followers on the east steps of the Capitol was of a most incendiary character. Some of the speakers advocated a raid on the United States Treasury and helping themselves to the funds there. The District Commissioners to-day made a requisition for forty set of cavalry equipments, pistols, ammunition, etc., for the use of the police department. The Commissioners have also made a requisition upon the Chief of Ordnance for some canteens, carbine-slings and a quantity of carbine cartridges for the use of the District militia, to be turned over to Major Hanneman, commanding the District artillery.

WORKINGMEN CALL UPON SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Between 300 and 400 white and colored laborers, of this city, under the leadership of Isaac L. Cohen, who has figured so conspicuously in the labor movement in this vicinity, called on Secretary Sherman yesterday, and urged him to push forward the work on the new buildings for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and to fix the minimum rate of wages at $1 50 per day for laborers. The Secretary replied that the work would be pushed forward, but he had no control over the rate of wages, that matter being exclusively under the control of contractors. During the conversation the Secretary said it was not the object of the Government to depreciate the value of labor, and all the laborers on the Treasury building employed by the Government were paid $1 50 per day, but on public works, where the law required him to award the contracts to the lowest bidder, he had no control over the wages paid.

Isaac L. Cohen, arrested for disorderly conduct at the Agricultural Department building when refused admission to the room of the Commissioner with his labor delegation, was in the police court to-day and placed under bonds of $100 to keep the peace for thirty days. The Court reserved its decision until the expiration of that time, allowing the case to stand open for that period.

PROPOSED STRIKE OF LABORERS TO-DAY

Cohen held a meeting to-night at City Hall which was attended by a large crowd. He intended holding the meeting at the east front of the Capitol, but ascertaining that objection would be raised by the authorities there he gave notice late this afternoon that the City Hall had been selected. Colored and white men made speeches and then Cohen related the circumstance of his arrest. He announced that to-morrow a strike in this city would begin and requested all present to assemble at 2 P. M. at headquarters of Workingmen's Relief Association, and under his leadership march to every point where laboring men are at work for less than $1 50 per day, and compel them to stop. The Superintendent of Police to night made every arrangement to prevent any violation of order. Every available policeman will be on duty and if necessary, the militia.

CAPITAL NOTES.

S. J. C. Kimball, General Superintendent of the Life Saving Service, has addressed a circular to District Superintendents, telling them that the season most prolific of marine disasters is rapidly approaching and promises to be severe, and adds: "Never has there been a time when the coast so needed a guard of absolute fidelity and service at wrecks, more staunch and splendid performance. For a year of ordeal for, perhaps the noblest public establishment in the world. For these reasons District Superintendents are urged to know no qualification for a keeper or turfman but his professional skill, his fidelity to duty and his courage upon occasions which try men."

Postmaster Thompson of Memphis, and his assistant having died of yellow fever, Acting Postmaster General Tyner will recommend the appointment of the former's widow to the position of Postmistress. It is thought the President will approve it.

The Commissioner of the Land Office will urge upon Congress the importance of a reorganization of that office. More clerks are needed and salaries sufficient to command the services of competent men.

The Secretary of War returned to the city to-day.

Mr. Hayes has appointed George W. Watson Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Lands subject to sale at Topeka, Kansas, *vice* H. Kelley, resigned.

The Postoffice Department is taking measures to deliver mails to all quarantined cities in the south, and where routes are cut off by railroads ceasing to run. Postmasters are instructed to try the other method to serve the public by delivering the mails regularly.

THE MONEY POWER

Control the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

The Gold Standard Endorsed and Hayes' Veto of the Silver Bill Approved.

WORCESTER, September 18.—The Republican State Convention assembled this morning. Gov. Claflin was chosen permanent Chairman.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions demanding "that corrupt, incompetent and unnecessary officers and employes entrenched in the Boston Custom House and other public offices of the State, shall at once be discharged, and such places as the public good requires be filled with honest, God-fearing, capable, law-abiding citizens."

Nominations for Governor were declared in order, when Talbot and Long were named.

An informal ballot was then taken, resulting as follows: Talbot, 851; Long, 266.

Benjamin F. Butler received two votes on the informal ballot that gave Talbot 851, and when Butler's name was read it was received with hisses and laughter.

On motion of Mr. Nichols the informal ballot was made formal, and Hon. Thomas Talbot was declared the nominee for Governor with but one dissenting vote.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then made a report as follows:

We, the Republicans of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled,

Resolve—First—That the Republican party, inspired by its past history, gathers increased courage for the work which remains to be done, renews its allegiance to the high principles which have guided it thus far, and having preserved the nation's existence, pledges itself to preserve the nation's honor.

Second—That the Republican party is committed to the maintenance of the national credit and the keeping of the public faith with all the creditors of the nation. We rejoice that the resumption of specie payments has now been so nearly accomplished. We insist that all lawful means shall be taken to insure such resumption within the time fixed by law; that all paper currency shall be redeemable in coin at the will of the holder, and that both coin and currency shall be kept at all times at par with the gold standard of the commercial world. We believe that the American people are too honest to wantonly violate their pledges; are too intelligent to attempt to use as money anything which has neither value in itself nor represents value; and have too much regard for their honor and prosperity to prefer unredeemed and irredeemable promises instead of money which shall pass current at its full face value in every market in the world.

Third—That the refunding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest should be carried forward as rapidly as possible; that the strictest economy in expenditures should be used, and the industries of the country relieved from taxation as far as honor, good faith and necessity will permit; that the civil administration should be maintained in its honesty and efficiency by the executive department, which should take the responsibility which belongs to it, of making nominations to office without dictation or control from other departments of the Government, and should, in the exercise of this power, use the same care and good judgment, and demand the same fidelity and devotion to duty that are required in the management of important business affairs; and we will cordially support every measure which shall be needed to raise the Civil Service to the high plane of honesty and efficiency demanded by the Cincinnati platform and the President's letter of acceptance.

Fourth—That, mindful of the condition of the industries of the Commonwealth and of the decline in values of property and earnings of labor and capital, it is the imperative duty of town and city governments, and of the State government, to use the strictest economy in the administration of public affairs. We demand that the Legislature shall make no new grants of public money in aid of private enterprises; that the reduction already made in public expenditures shall be rigorously continued, and such changes made therein as may be for the benefit of the Commonwealth; that the system of taxation shall be so modified that each person shall contribute only in proportion to what he is worth, to the end that there shall be substantial relief from the existing burden of taxation.

Fifth—We commend the efficiency and integrity with which all the departments of the State government have been carried on, and we denounce as false the charges of mismanagement made against its administration, although the inflation of the currency has caused extravagances in public and private life, and has influenced legislation, without distinction of party, to authorize unnecessary and unwise appropriations, which are not to be repeated, yet the State has been well and honorably governed.

Sixth—That the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has prospered for more than two centuries because her citizens have believed that the interest of each is the interest of all and have labored together for the Commonwealth, and when this union of interest and action which has endured through seasons of depression and disaster ceases, her prosperity must cease also. They who would foment discord by falsely teaching that our community is composed of hostile classes whose interests are antagonistic, are public enemies whose defeat is essential to the public welfare, and should be accomplished by the united efforts of all honest men.

Seventh—That the success of the bold attempt to place an open repudiator in the executive chair of this renowned Commonwealth would be an announcement to the world that for the first time in her history, Massachusetts wavers in her devotion to honest finances, and is indifferent to the sacredness of public faith.

Eighth—That the Republicans of Massachusetts will keep all their pledges, and will stand by the President of the United States in his efforts to keep his. We cordially commend the purposes and integrity of his administration, his firmness in resisting to the limit of his constitutional power all attempts to depreciate currency or to violate the plighted faith of the nation, and his constant efforts to promote the restoration of good will and social and commercial intercourse between citizens of all parts of the country.

Ninth—That we confidently recommend to the people of Massachusetts the nominees of this Convention as men whose character and ability are a guaranty they will wisely, prudently and efficiently administer the government of the Commonwealth.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the Convention adjourned.

DISCORDENT MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Previous to the assembling of the Convention the Committee held a meeting to discuss an address to the people.

As originally drafted and submitted to the committee the address denounced Butler and his followers in unmeasured terms. His friends were characterized as communists, and an appeal was made to the voters to rally at the polls and rescue the State from the dangers of the red hand of pillage and flame, but this was met on the part of a few of the members of the committee, notably Hon. E. L. Norton of Charlestown, and E. W. Spencerly, of Boston, by the most vigorous opposition.

The discussion was animated, these gentlemen and others protesting against thus abusing the intelligent voters of Massachusetts, who had declared an honest intention of voting for the man of their choice. The "any-thing-but-Butler" wing as strenuously sought to have the clause stand. Finally the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee with full power to act.

Another matter which caused a row was the attempt to force Mr. Plummer of Newburyport, a member of the Committee, to resign. The matter was first brought up by Mr. Kelley, who called attention to the fact that Mr. Plummer was a Butler man, and said he should resign. The gentleman refused to do this. He said he was prepared to say he should vote for all the candidates of the Convention, but should not, during the campaign, say anything against General Butler. If this did not satisfy his colleagues, they might take any action they pleased; but certainly he would not resign. The episode created considerable excitement, and some personal feeling, but, though many of the members would have been glad to vote for the expulsion, no one desired to offer the motion, therefore, Mr. Plummer remained.

HARRY WHITE'S DISTRICT.

A Resolution to Support Mosgrove, the Greenback Candidate.

VALLEY TOWNSHIP, ARMSTRONG COUNTY, September 11, 1878.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Your correspondent from Brookville, Pa., of the 10th inst., has done injustice to Mr. Mosgrove, the Greenback candidate for Congress in this district, as the following resolution will show, being passed unanimously at a Democratic meeting held in Belknap, Wayne township, this county, on last Saturday evening, composed of one hundred and one Democrats:

Resolved That we pledge ourselves to vote for James Mosgrove, Esq. of Kittanning, the nominee of the National-Greenback-Labor party for Congress, and to use all honorable means for his election, believing that he is the man to defeat General Harry White. JOHN STEELE, President.

ALEX. STEWART, Secretary.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Suspension in the Schuylkill Region

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 18.—There will be a general suspension of the anthracite coal trade in the Schuylkill region, commencing last evening and continuing till October 1st, The Board of Control at their meeting on Tuesday made allotment of 1,200,000 tons for the entire region for the month of October. It is thought the quota of this for the Reading Coal and Iron Company will insure steady work for the month. It was thought by many of the miners that a special allotment would be made for the month of September, but the majority anticipated a suspension for the balance of the month, and this the Board ordered yesterday. It is now thought President Gowen will be able to keep his promise to his miners, and give them steady work for the balance of the season.

TOO BUSY FOR EXPOSITIONS.

Card.

We regret to state that a press of business prevents us from attending the present Exposition. We propose, however, to divide among our customers the money thus saved by a liberal reduction in the prices of our Pianos and Organs. Call at *H. Kleber & Bro.*, 122 Wood street, and save from $30 to $50 on the purchase of a *Steinway* Piano, or a *Decker & Sons'* Piano, or a *Burdett Organ.*

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Every Town Within a Radius of One Hundred Miles of Memphis Infected.

No Perceptible Decrease of the Disease in Other Localities.

AT MEMPHIS.

THE PALE CONQUEROR STILL CLAIMING MANY VICTIMS.

MEMPHIS, September 18.—There is a perceptible increase in activity about the Howard headquarters this morning, and apparently no decrease in the number of new cases, although the report of deaths is lighter, only 38 being reported up to noon, making 91 for the past 24 hours. The supply of coffins is running very low, and it is with great difficulty anything but rough coffin-shaped boxes can be obtained even by people in good circumstances.

Notwithstanding the fact that no one is returning to the city, and it would seem that the few remaining had already been stricken down, yet the deadly pestilence still finds material with which to continue the dead record up in the hundreds. One familiar with the completely deserted condition of the city and suburbs wonders where the dead bodies come from that are seen every hour in the day piled up in transfer wagons, being hauled away to the Potter's field, and yet there is complaint that the undertakers do not bury the corpses as fast as they die.

In the past few days death has arisen high and chosen for his victims the best of those remaining. So many of the Howards have fallen in the past few days that it is almost impossible to serve applicants with the abundance of material sent from the charitable cities all over the Union. Prominent among the dead of to-day is Health Officer John A. Erskine, M. D., one of the noblest of all the workers in the field of misery. Dr. Will E. Rogers, one of our most prominent local physicians, and in charge of all the Howard infirmaries, was stricken down; and thus one by one the ranks of the physicians are being thinned out.

Hopefield, Arkansas, just across the river, which has been until recently exempt from the present visitation, is now full of sick people, several deaths having occurred within the past day or two. There is scarcely a town or hamlet within a radius of a hundred miles of Memphis that is not overrun with the fever; and in many instances people who left Memphis a month or so before the fever broke out, are daily being stricken down, increasing the mystery of how the disease is transmitted.

Many convalescents are appearing on the streets, but it is not unfrequent that we see them to-day and congratulate them on their recovery, and before to-morrow's sun sets we hear of their death from relapse. Trying scenes and harrowing incidents are of hourly occurrence. It would take columns of space to tell of them.

There is great trouble experienced on account of the drug stores closing up, those who did not desert us when the fever became so distressing being compelled to close on account of sickness or death, and it is next to impossible to get a prescription filled after night.

The fever has made its appearance in the beautiful town of Hernando, twenty-five miles south of here. The greatest excitement prevails, and citizens are fleeing in every direction. The deaths there are Mrs. Margaret Vondran, Mrs. West and Chas. Campbell, two of them citizens of Memphis.

A MICHIGAN HORROR.

DEATH OF A MAN FROM YELLOW FEVER IN A DRENCHING RAIN.

ST. LOUIS, MICH., September 17.—In the lumber camp of D. L. Wells & Co., near Elmore, Montcalm county, an epidemic has been raging among the men for about a week. Dr. Levaly of Cedar Lake, the attending physician, pronounces the disease black jaundice or yellow fever. One of the men, Thomas McGuire, was taken down on the 4th; the doctor already named was called to treat him. On Saturday last he again visited him, but found his patient in a terrible condition. As he had no one to nurse or give him the medicine previously prescribed, the unfortunate man was delirious, with unmistakable symptoms of yellow fever. The doctor ordered the patient to be removed at once, and the foreman of the camp agreed to comply with the request, but instead of doing so allowed the sick man to remain there till Monday, when an attempt was made to remove him. Upon reaching Elmore, however, McGuire was too weak to be taken further; indeed, he was in a terrible condition, and the stench proceeding from him was so great it was found impossible to approach him. None of the citizens would admit him to their houses, rendering it necessary to place the poor man under a tree, where he remained under a drenching rain, but he died soon afterward, about nine A. M. on Monday, when his body turned as black as a negro, while his eyes assumed a bright yellowish hue. The remains were then placed in a rough box and deposited under the tree at which he died.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE AT VARIOUS POINTS.

VICKSBURG, September 18.—Twelve deaths were reported for the past twenty-four hours and new cases number about fifty. Dr. O'Leary is on duty again, having finally recovered from a severe attack of yellow fever.

The following explains itself: "To our friends throughout the world who have sent us aid: We would say that from lack of time and sickness of so many members of our association we have not been able to acknowledge the receipts, but will do so in a proper manner as soon as our duties to the sick will permit.

[Signed.] WM. ROCKWOOD,
President Howard Association."

CANTON, MISS, September 18.—New cases, 10; deaths, 11; total cases, 535; deaths, 75 A. H. Cage is dead. The people are very gloomy.

GRENADA, Septemcer 18.—There was one death to-day and three new cases. The weather is warm and right for the spread of the disease.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE DISEASE SLIGHTLY WANING.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Deaths, 68; cases reported, 252, of which 153 were prior to the 15th. The weather is clear and warm. Up to date 58 employes of the Custom House have been taken with fever.

Dr. Samuel Choppin to-day, at twelve o'clock, transfused, at the Orleans Infirmary, eight ounces of blood from the arm of a healthy stout laborer at Gay's refinery into the veins of E. J. Gay, Jr., who was sick and very low of yellow fever. The object was to sustain life in the patient to see if the kidneys would act, which, however, they refused to do, and at eleven o'clock to-night Mr. Gay died from suppression of urine.

Representatives of the various charitable associations held a meeting, and framed an address to Secretary McCrary, stating there was still great destitution, and asking for 60,000 rations

AT OTHER POINTS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 18.—Louisville has not had a single case of original yellow fever nor the semblance of a case. A comparison of the health of this season with that of the same period in former years shows that there have been less deaths than ever before. The method of treating patients who have come here from the south has been wonderfully successful. Half the refugees in the hospital have recovered. Stories of original fever here are malicious.

GALLIPOLIS, O., September 18.—Hugh Plymale, seventy-two years of age, the last patient in the infected district, died last night. There are no other cases. Our experience clearly proves that in this latitude at least yellow fever is infectious but not contagious. Every case here was contracted by contact with the steamer Porter and nurses and others exposed to the sick have in no instance contracted the disease.

MORGAN CITY, September 18.—The fever increasing; three deaths yesterday, Miss Farrell, Samuel Lare and Wm. Martin's little daughter. Twenty-five or thirty new cases since Saturday.

CAIRO, ILLS, September 18.—No sickness here.

A GENERAL RESUME.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The latest telegrams show the frosts, which put an end to yellow fever, are delayed, and the epidemic does not indicate any marked decrease yet, but appears in some cases to be spreading. The death list of the principal places is now nearly 6,000. The number of cases at New Orleans up to the present time is upward of 7,000; at Memphis nearly the same number; in Vicksburg over 3,700. The contributions to the relief fund continue to be made in all parts of the country. Subscriptions of New York city are now upwards of $270,000.

THE NEVADA SHEPERDESS.

Only Her Flocks for Companions After Desertion by Her Husband.

[From the Gold Hill News.]

J. C. Martin, Jim McKnight, Bill Bird and others have lately come in from a prospecting tour north and east from Virginia. While searching for a hidden ledge over the hills, some five miles north of the Badger mine, they came upon a veritable shepherdess among the foothills. There was no "fairy creature with her crook, tending her father's flocks," but a "woman wrinkled and wry," and of three score years, leading from 275 to 300 goats.

She was clad plainly, if not neatly, in an apron like a school girl's armless, and open in front, "simply this and nothing more." She was making headquarters within the enclosure of three rough stone walls, five feet high, with an old wagon cover over one-half the top, and the front being waving. Her couch was half a blanket, and a sack of wool for a pillow. The food on hand consisted of a pound and a half of flour, which she used by mixing it with water and drinking it in the place of tea and coffee. She had also two dried up slanjacks on one of which she was nibbling. She added to these luxuries such portions of the flesh of her kids killed by covotes as she was was able to recover. But the boys appear to have caught the aged shepherdess away from her home. She told them where she lived, and invited them to call. It was five miles over the mountains. In the course of their wanderings they found the place and accepted the invitation accordingly, although the mistress was not at home. They found there about eight pounds of beans and about as many of bacon, eight chickens and nary a rooster among them. She explained this to them on their return. She got hungry in the spring and killed the rooster, as the hens were laying and she did not care to eat them up. They also found there a sort of dress and the other half of the old lady's blanket. She refused to talk much of her history or tell her name. She said, however, that she used to keep the house on the other side of the desert. At the time of the Reese River excitement her husband left her, and she has never seen him since. She then lived with Sam Dildine, but he had gone off and left her, taking twenty-one head of her cattle, and she did not know where he or her kine were.

She started in as a shepherdess, with one goat of her own and two others which were given her, and from these had sprung in six years her entire herd, besides all which had died and been killed by covotes.

IN MEMORY OF THIERS.

The Grand Religious Celebration at Notre Dame.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, writing from Paris under date of September 4, states:

Within the ancient cathedral yesterday at noon, when the mass was celebrated, the scene was very striking. Before the altar stood an immense catafalque, draped in black velvet, dotted with silver stars, and approached by stairs covered with red velvet. Around this catafalque were strewn literally thousands upon thousands of roses, furnished from one of the departments famous for the profusion and sweetness of its blossoms. Hundreds of delicately scented candles burning in the niches before the silver statutes of the saints mingled their perfumes with that of the roses, and with the incense in all the lateral chapels. On a high platform, not far from the communion table, and near the altar rail, sat Madame Thiers, who was accompanied by two or three friends, among them M. Vignet, the literary executor of the dead historian and patriot. Midway in the nave stood the delegations, from the youth of Paris, comprising hundrees from all the great schools in the Latin Quarter, and from the Conservatory of Arts and Trades; the mayors, the councillors-general of the Department of the Seine, and behind them some of the city councillors; then, with the fine French sense of the fitness of things, were ranged next in order the delegation from Marseilles, where Thiers was born; that from Versailles, where he presided as chief of State; that from Aix, where he studied when a youth; those from Saint Germain, where he died, when the cruel and reckless partisans of the political adventure of the "Sixteenth of May" were sapping the vitals of France; and that from Belfort, which he saved from Prussian domination. On either side of the great nave were placed the diplomatic corps, the members of the Academies composing the Institute of France, the Senators, the deputies, the councillors-general and the municipal councillors from every part of the country. The council of ministers occupied a series of seats apart from the mass of spectators. Just as the music was beginning the delegates from the schools marched down to the catafalque and deposited at its base a crown of flowers two yards in diameter; then returned quietly to their places. The impressive effect of the religious forms can easily be imagined. Notre Dame has at its command hundreds of fine singers, and some of the best had been picked from their ranks for yesterday's ceremony. The exquisite band of the Garde Republicaine alternated with the organ in rendering the musical program.

HOME AGAIN.

What a Pennsylvania Editor Learned in Europe.

General Davis of the Bucks county *Democrat*, one of the Paris Commissioners, has returned home after some months in Europe, and summarizes his observations as follows:

America is the Paradise of woman, for it is the only part of the world where she is treated with the respect due her. On the continent of Europe, she really has no status; in most parts she is a drudge, and nowhere seems to have any rights which man is bound to respect.

There is much to be learned from a European tour, however short, if a man will only keep his eyes and ears open, for one reads an instructive lesson wherever he travels. To Americans, England is the most interesting country of Europe. With the same language and habit of thought, and substantially the same manners and customs, an American soon gets into the inner lines of English life. When there, it is impossible for a descendant of ancestry from the British Isles, to get rid of the feeling that it is really a "Mother country." From our intercourse with English people, we are satisfied the great body of them have a sincere respect for this country, and are proud of its greatness. Its success is the growth of their own institutions and the progress of their civilization, In spite of all her faults of government and administration, England is a noble country, and any national catastrophe to her would work an injury to the civilized world. She needs many reforms which are sure to come. On the continent things are different. There the Germanic and Latin races meet us, instead of the Anglo-Saxon, and while we find strange languages, manners and customs, there is nevertheless much to interest and instruct the traveler. France is the richest country on the continent, and her people the most prosperous; while the load of Bismarckism carried by Germany presses her to the ground. There is much for Americans and America to learn in Europe, and we should not be ashamed to profit by her example. Her lessons of sobriety, public order, and economy should be taken home by us, collectively and individually, for they cannot fail to make us a better and happier people.

THE WISCONSIN SENATORSHIP.

The Tactics Employed by Ex-Senator Carpenter.

[Washington special to Baltimore Sun.]

Ex-Senator Carpenter is imitating the Butler style of campaign in working up sentiment in Wisconsin for his election to the Senate in place of Mr. Howe, whose term expires in March next. Mr. Carpenter, like Butler, has written a petition addressed to himself, and asking his gracious permission to allow his friends to push him for the Senatorship, copies of which petition are carried around by his agents for signatures. For years past the "interviews" with General Butler published in papers friendly to him, have been obligingly prepared beforehand, with question and answer written out, so that all the "interviewer" had to do was to receive the manuscript handed to him by the General's short-hand writer. Mr. Carpenter has also adopted the Butlerian idea, and the papers of the Northwest are printing the views which the great ex-Senator has reluctantly, after much persuasion, consented to give. Mr. Carpenter is managing his campaign with much ability, his plan being to combine in his interest the Democrats, Greenbackers, Labor Reformers, etc., who may be elected to the Legislature of Wisconsin. While nothing is certain, the probability is that the radical Republicans will be in the minority, and if Mr. Carpenter can combine the opposition he will be elected. It is learned that several of the leading Wisconsin Democrats favor the union of all the opposition on Mr. Carpenter, in order to beat Senator Howe, who is every whit as bitter in all his feelings as at the close of the war.

In the rather improbable event of a Democratic majority for the Legislature a straight out Democrat would, of course, be selected. As for Mr. Carpenter, he long ago separated from that rancorous element in the Republican party of which Mr. Howe is a high priest, and which would treat the South forever as conquered provinces; but if sent back to the Senate again no one would or could know where to put him, for the peculiar species of ratiocination to which he is given. To-day he would advocate doctrines of centralized power bordering on imperialism, and to-morrow dogmas of State sovereignty which Calhoun never dreamed of.

The Woman who Falls to Pieces.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

She came to the station a little late, and had to make a rush for the train. When she reached her seat her hat fell off. She got it on, but it toppled over to one side, and when she tried to straighten it up her hair came tumbling down. She lost her ticket twice before the conductor reached her, and would have lost it again if he hadn't taken it away from her. She reached up to put a bundle in the rack above her head, and burst the collar button off her duster and stuck her fingers on four pins in her dress before she could find one that she dared take out to repair the damage. Then just as she thought she had got comfortably settled her little hand valise, packed to bursting with enough things to load a Saratoga trunk to the muzzle, exploded, and she nearly worked herself into fragments getting it together again. Then by the time she got the valise shut up her hat tumbled off again, and by the time she got the hat straightened back into its place, her hair tumbled down again, and as soon as she got her hair twisted up, and harpooned it with a couple of hair pins, the valise went off, and when she got off at New Prague, she tucked the gaping valise under her arm, and tried to corral her toppling hat and wandering hair with one hand, and as she went fluttering and straggling into the depot, one couldn't help thinking that it would be safer and more convenient to run her in sections and flag her against everything. I have seen this woman on several other trains, and she has never been able to keep herself together. She keeps you in a state of agonizing suspense, for you never know where she is going to give way next.

Good Times Coming.

A correspondent of the *Graphic* is one of the hopeful kind, and he figures it out as thus:

The hard times have thrown into the hands of banks, insurance and trust

THE MEXICAN TRADE.

Senor De Zamacona Before the Chamber of Commerce.

Presentation of the Portrait of the Late Gen. Thomas M. Howe.

The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Saturday afternoon to hear the address of Senor M. De Zamacona on our business relations with Mexico was very fully attended. The room was packed, while the doorway was also fully occupied, and many of our most prominent business men were present.

THE PORTRAIT OF GENERAL HOWE.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. J. K. Moorhead, when John R McCune, in a few fitting words formally presented the portrait painted by Mr. Jasper Lawman of the Hon. Thomas M. Howe, late President of the Chamber. Mr. McCune then introduced Judge Bailey, who proceeded to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased. The Judge referred to the picture, stating that the painted canvass was not needed to recall the well remembered features of the deceased. By the story of his life living members would stimulate their sons to imitate a noble career. Said he: You will tell your sons that at the outstart of life he commanded the respect and esteem of his employers; that as a merchant he displayed such business tact and judicious boldness as placed him in the front rank; that as a banker by long study of finances he became keen sighted and far seeing, steered his bank through several panics and built up one of the most prosperous banks in the city; how as a manufacturer he imported foreign ores, rendered needful the construction of a railroad for their transportation and succeeded in building up a new and most important branch of industry. You will say that as a citizen he adopted the political party which he believed to be right; that he was selected to represent his fellow citizens in Congress, that as a patriot he lent many sleepless nights to the interests which concerned him and constituents and how he was a representative in truth and in reality. You will tell them, too, that this model life was built up by long and laborious work and systematic honesty. To him life was a success, and he looked forward to inheritance in an eternal city.

OTHER TRIBUTES TO MR. HOWE.

Gen. J. K. Moorhead, who succeeded Gen. Howe as President of the Chamber of Commerce, next spoke. He said he had known Mr. Howe from earliest years, Judge Bailey had depicted many of the strong qualities of the deceased. But Mr. Howe had also rendered much valuable service in the Monongahela slackwater improvement. What enterprise was in debt, when in the Sheriff's hands and when trembling in the balance, Hon. Thos. M. Howe lent me willing aid to push it through to completion. To him more than any other one man is due the success of the Monongahela slack water improvement.

T. J. Bigham next paid a tribute to the memory of Mr. Howe. He said from a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Howe he firmly believed that his opinions were more generally correct than those of any other one man he ever knew. He did not believe in the doctrine of perfection but Mr. Howe more nearly approached that degree than any other man the community had produced.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER INTRODUCED.

Hon. M. D. De Zamacona, the Mexican Minister to the United States, now entered the room and was received with respectful applause. The distinguished visitor was introduced by President Moorhead. He is a man apparently about fifty years of age, a little above medium height, slender figure with gray whiskers, and a very light crop of hair. He had a fine command of the English language, but the Spanish accent remained so that at times there was a little difficulty in understanding him.

Mr. Zamacona returned his thanks for the honor extended him by the Chamber in inviting him to speak before them, an honor of which he felt very proud. Some people may have thought that his desire and efforts to increase the business relations between Pittsburgh and Mexico belonged to his diplomatic duties. Before he occupied this official position, however, he had been in correspondence with Pittsburgh manufacturers and had one time taken home samples of glassware manufactured in Pittsburgh for the inspection of his countrymen.

HIS FIRST IMPRESSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The distinguished speaker continued: I came to the United States first in 1873, in order to examine and study the proverbial industries of the country in agricultural implements. I was particularly interested in these, intending to send some home for use on my own farms in Mexico. But I was surprised also at the progress made here in many others industries. I saw so many articles which we knew nothing about in Mexico. And then when I remembered how that we produced products in Mexico which you need here, then I began to think how intimately we should be connected with America.

It is perfectly absurd for America to send many of her goods to England and France and export coffee and other goods from those countries. Scarcely a pound of coffee produced in Mexico is imported to this country, although it can be bought there cheaper. So, too, with bananas and oranges, none of which are imported from Mexico. Now our lands are covered with a decaying substance, which would make excellent paper for bonds, bank notes, etc. That product could be transported to the United States at three cents per pound.

FEW AMERICAN GOODS SOLD TO MEXICO.

The same holds true with regard to America. Very few of your goods are transported to Mexico. The English manufactures hold the trade in cotton goods. I one time took some samples of cotton fabrics to our Republic, and the next year the imports from the United States to Mexico were increased by a million and a half of dollars. Then, too, there are many manufactured articles made here which my country cannot make. The reciprocal ignorance of our abilities between our two countries accounts for this small trade between us.

Although I had read much about America, I was surprised to find by a walk through New York that silver plated ware was manufactured here. We had bought ours from France, and was much astonished to find that your products were better and more heavily plated. I have noticed also that watches which are now transported from Europe can be bought here cheaper and transported into our country so that they can be placed in possession of the middle classes in Mexico.

AGRICULTURE AND MINING.

I have observed that our agricultural and mining products cannot be developed without your machinery and implements. We have the advantage of very cheap labor. We pay field hands only twenty-five cents a day, and while some of our farmers have good facilities for transportation, too, we cannot compete in foreign markets simply because we haven't the machinery to raise the products. So, too, with our mining interests.

But the improvement of the Mississippi and tributaries will give increased facilities, and I hope that hereafter some American products, which have thus far been forbidden fruit in Mexico, such as heavy machinery may find their way to that country.

But as to the causes for this lack of intercourse between Mexico and the United States. While Mexico was the subject of Spain we were not allowed to trade except with European countries. Then when Mexico achieved her independence the European traders rushed in and took possession of the Mexican markets. Since that time there have been no proper causes to break up this custom long established, and still European traders rush in to do the business.

BORDER DISTURBANCES—TRANSPORTATION.

And then there is a belief that capital is not safe in Mexico, and American manufacturers have never taken the trouble to inquire as to the facts. Had they done so, they would have found that such reports were not true, nor fair. A commission was appointed some years ago to decide on claims arising between the two countries. Out of twenty-one claims made against Mexico for cattle stolen from Texas, only five were found to be correct, and out of ten claims for damages by Indians, only one was found correct. These facts show that the reports about depredations on the borders are greatly exaggerated.

The Government of Mexico has made liberal allowances to certain parties who desired to build a railroad from the Capital of Mexico to the borders, which could be connected with the Pacific railroads in your country. The parties never did anything towards the project, however, and the grants had to be forfeited in order to allow others with more capital to do the work some time in the future. Pittsburgh, I think, is a living center of industries, and, I think, is destined to establish still more important relations and business intercourse with Mexico. May this be true is my wish, and when our countrymen begin to enjoy the benefits of your machinery and industries, then I hope they may remember that M. De Zamacona addressed the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce on this subject.

THANKS—COAL TRANSPORTATION.

The speaker, with this graceful peroration, retired amidst the applause of the auditors. Postmaster Anderson then offered a resolution expressing thanks for the speech, and expressing the hope that more intimate business relations between Pittsburgh and Mexico may speedily be established. The resolution was adopted.

General Moorhead then stated that Mr. Zamacona had asked him concerning the transportation of coal to New Orleans. The General was not posted as to the exact cost of transportation, but he knew that the Ohio river transportation was the cheapest in the world. He then read a newspaper clipping, stating that 683,302 bushels of coal had been taken from Louisville to New Orleans in one tow. To transport this amount by railroad 144 trains of eighteen cars each would be required, and to start out these trains from the Union Depor at intervals of ten minutes, would require from 3 P. M. one day till 3 P. M. the next, while the whole road at the same time would be blockaded to other business. This fully shows the importance of improving the Ohio river.

John F. Dravo stated that the cost of transporting coal to New Orleans from this point is about seventy-five cents per ton. Mr. Bigham also made a few remark about our business relations with Mexico.

After the adjournment of the Chamber Mr. Zamacona was taken to the Expesition by Gen. Morehead and others. In the morning he had visited different iron and glass works and other manufacturing establishments of the two cities.

BRADFORD OIL REGIONS.

Producers Realizing the Humbug of Hartranft's Professions,

By Comparing Them With the Defeat of Free Pipe and Anti-Discrimination Bills:

Too Late for the Cameron Ringsters to Pull Wool Over People's Eyes.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

BRADFORD, September 12, 1878.—The Northern oil field is attaining so large proportions as to dwarf at present all the other districts. One year ago the production of the Bradford district was less than 7,000 barrels a day. Now it exceeds 22,000 barrels. The extent of the territory is so great that it will not be surprising if the yield a year hence shall have reached 35,000.

CHEAP PRODUCTION OF OIL.

The lower districts are necessarily drying up, and in some parts rapidly depopulating. The cost of production, all told, is perhaps fifty per cent. less in Bradford than in the Southern districts. One engine and boiler in some cases sink half a dozen wells. The well once down is tubed, the tubing packed near the bottom, and a flowing well thus produced. The engine, boiler and drilling machinery are then moved away and employed to sink a new hole, which, when finished, also flows. The machinery is then moved to a third spot, and so on. Dry holes are very rare.

THE STANDARD MONOPOLY.

But this very richness of development tends to cause low prices, and gives to the great Standard monopoly greater advantage against the producers. The feeling against the monopoly in the northern field is becoming intensely bitter. The Governor of the State has been appealed to for protection, and it has resulted, as you are aware, in the instituting of *quo warranto* proceedings against the United Pipe Lines. In Bradford especially, and generally throughout the oil region, I think this movement does not satisfy producers. I have conversed with men of all parties, and the impression is that coming so late the action of Gov. Hartranft is too limited in its scope. Even Republicans say this, while Democrats and the Nationals regard the move

AS A POLICAL TRICK.

They say that Gov. Hartranft has neglected the producers until the near approach of an important election. The people seem to remember that he sat quietly by, and saw a Republican Legislature defeat last winter the Free Pipe and Anti-Discrimination bills. Gen. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor, came to Bradford nearly a month ago, but was received with great coldness by the citizens of this section. He stayed several days, but only a very few took any notice of his presence. He left apparently feeling much dispirited, and doubtless reported to his committee the result. Soon after, the *quo warranto* proceedings were cooked up, and the United Pipe Lines, a subordinate and comporatively unimportant branch of the Standard Association, was attacked.

THE QUO WARRANTO HUMBUG.

It is not believed that the *quo warranto* proceedings will harm the pipe company, or are intended to do it harm. The question is asked every hour of the day, Why does not Governor Hartranft strike the whole band of conspirators?

Gen. Hoyt recently spent considerable time in visiting the Southern oil district, but his visit has seemed to mark the frigidity of feeling towards him, the same as in Bradford. Everywhere he is spoken of as Cameron's man. I incline to the opinion that to have stayed away entirely would have been better for him. His presence seems to remind the people of the great ring power in this State, of which he is recognized as a representative. On the other hand, from the same cause, attention is drawn to the fact that the Democratic candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor,

DILL AND FERTIG,

devoted themselves in the Senate last winter to the passage of the Free Pipe and Anti-Discrimination bills. Both bills were championed by Mr. Dill with great power, while Mr. Fertig drew up and presented the Anti-Discrimination bill, and in fact, passed it through the Senate. The House killed it, for doing which the Cameron Republicans must be held responsible.

Mark what I am saying. A powerful vote will be rolled up for Dill and Fertig next November. Dill, as a man of warm blood, of generous sympathies, of strong magnetic qualities, has always been powerful with the masses. Fertig is a man of marked strength in the oil regions. He commenced producing oil soon after its discovery, and has been engaged in the business ever since. Starting poor, by patient industry, with excellent business judgment, he gradually acquired a competency. His business has always been producing oil, and his sympathies and interests are necessarily with the producers. He is a man of sterling integrity and has the confidence of the masses. T. J.

THE MAINE ELECTION.

Charges of Fraud Not Sustained.

PORTLAND, September 12.—At the hearing on the alleged election frauds to-day, Aldermen certified to the returns as they were read, and ordered them to be forwarded to Augusta.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession, will often establish the seeds of consumption in the system, converting what was originally a simple, curable affection into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all coughs and colds, and equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis. WSM&W

City for Sale—Chance for a Ring.

[From the New York Times.]

The offer of a city for sale is an uncommon circumstance in modern times, but it seems that Marsala, Sicily, famous for its wines, is in the market, its 35,000 inhabitants having placarded its walls with the announcement that they want to dispose of it because they are unable to bear any longer the burden of taxation laid upon them. The placard adds that they hope to find purchasers who can satisfy the cupidity that lays waste the fair regions of Sicily, and that by emigrating in a body to Australia they may escape the pecuniary exactions to which they have been exposed. Here is a fine opportunity for some of our millionaires. The city, which can, doubtless, be purchased cheap, is valuable property, because 30,000 pipes of wine, very good wine, too, resembling both sherry and Malaga, are produced there, and find a ready market, two-thirds of it going abroad.

The Standard Tooth Wash

of the age, is Sozodont. It has distanced competition. Discolored teeth are rendered white by its use. The breath derives fragrance from its aroma. It prevents and arrests dental decay. The gums become rosier and harder under its operation. All its ingredients are vegetable and antiseptic. Every day adds to its popularity.

Spalding's Glue is like wit: a good thing well applied. TTS.

A CHAMPION bloody-shirt wafter has been discovered at Altoona. He is a lawyer. Being waited upon by a committee of citizens and asked to contribute something in aid of the yellow fever sufferers of the South, he shook his head angrily and said that in his opinion the reports of the epidemic in the South were lies sent out by Southern rebels to defraud the people of the North. In fact he denounced the whole business as a humbug and a Southern trick. By way of explanation he further said: "The whites are all rebels, who tried to disrupt the Union by war and in 1877 tried to steal our President, and even if they have the fever are not deserving of our sympathy." We regret that the name of this patriot is not vouchsafed us.

We Believe

That if every one would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a trifling cost by its use. We advise all to try it.—*U. S. A., Rochester, N. Y.* TTSW

"I Thought the Banner Was Puffing

you a little strong, before I came, but now I know your process is a great deal better even than the papers say, and I'll send more than 100 up from Columbiana county to get their teeth pulled, for I never had such a pleasant surprise in my life, as when I awakened and you told me my teeth were all out" said an old gentleman to Dr. Quincy A. Scott yesterday, after having twenty teeth and roots extracted under the influence of the only absolutely safe anæsthetic. Don't forget 278 Penn avenue, and that Dr. Scott is always successful.

When at the Exposition

be sure and see Dr. Quincy A. Scott's Centennial exhibit of the finest dental work in the world. It is right at the entrance to the Art Gallery.

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100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

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1	Capital Prize	10,000
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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

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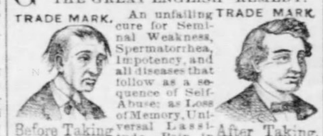

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1,000 GUNS AND REVOLVERS

To Repair and put in good order in time for FOURTH OF JULY and the FALL SHOOTING

I will also take them in part pay for new ones.

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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,

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ap12:2&W

WANTED—INFORMATION OF THE whereabouts of MATHIAS WALTER, from Sulzbach, County of Wolfach Baden, Germany. He is reported to have been working in Pittsburgh in 1865. If dead, I am requested to procure evidence of the fact. Anybody assisting me will oblige MAX SCHAMBERG, Notary Public, 131 Smithfield street, office of the Austro Hungarian Consulate.

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JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.

The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge. ap21:1y W

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$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. se8:1yr

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

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$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:w1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary on the estate of GEORGE K. ROBB, deceased, late of Noblestown, Allegheny county, Pa., having been granted the undersigned, all persons owing said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and all having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated, to J. NELSON EWING, Executor.
AUGUST 15, 1878. au15:6W

BY ORDER OF ORPHANS' COURT, I will expose for sale by public auction, on the premises, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., at 1 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1878, the farm of which Alex. M. Allison died seized, near McDonald Station, containing about 150 acres of smooth, fertile land, well watered and timbered, underlaid with coal, and containing dwelling house, barn, orchard, &c. Terms easy. JAS. M. CLARK,
se7:tW Administrator.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and JOS. S. LARE, under the name of JAS. P. BARR & CO., publishers and proprietors of THE PITTSBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY POST, is this day dissolved by limitation.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.

J. P. BARR,
W. SCHOYER,
E. A. MYERS.

PITTSBURGH, September 7, 1878.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership, under the firm name of JAS. P. BARR & CO., as publishers of THE PITTSBURGH DAILY AND WEEKLY POST.

J. P. BARR,
W. SCHOYER,
E. A. MYERS.

PITTSBURGH, September 7, 1878.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and sure certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OF-FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

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continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, SYPHILIS, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—It is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or Direct stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF Spermatorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases, and Syphilis or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, are the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use, sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young, married or single. All communications confidential. Address

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PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. de11:d&W1y

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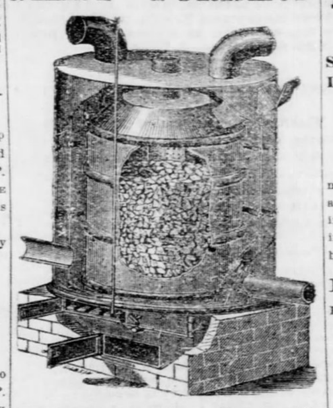

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Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Grate Fronts and Fenders.
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Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. was&W

OLD TIME PRICES OUTDONE!—First Grand Arrival of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS for this season at

C. D. SIMEN'S.

Children's Heeled Shoes, 4 to 7, 65c.
Children's Heavy Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11, 65c.
Children's Grain Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11, 75c.
Children's Grain and Morocco Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00.
Misses' Heavy Seamless Shoes, 12 to 2, 85c.
Misses' Side Seam Lace Shoes, 12 to 2, $1 00.
Misses' Grain Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, 85c and $1.
Misses' Grain and Morocco Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Misses' Grain Side Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Ladies' Kid and Heavy Morocco Slippers, 3 to 7, 75c.
Ladies' Heavy Seamless Shoes, 3 to 8, 85c.
Ladies' Turkey Morocco Walking Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 00.
Ladies' Grain Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Oil Grain Sewed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 25.
Ladies' Morocco Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Lasting Grain Foxed Shoes, 3 to 7, $1.
Ladies' Lasting Grain and Kid Foxed Shoes, 2½ to 7, $1 25.
Ladies' Best Morocco Foxed Shoes, 2½ to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Buttons, $1 75 and $2 00.
Ladies' Best Kid Side Lace Shoes, $1 75 to $2.
Ladies' Best Kid and Morocco Button Shoes, $1 75 to $2 00.
Children's Red Top Copper Toe Boots, 7 to 10, $1 00.
Youths' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 11 to 13, 75c.
Youths' Red Top Copper Toe Boots, 10 to 13, $1 25.
Youths' Genuine Kip Boots, 11 to 13, $1 35.
Boys' Heavy Sole Kip Shoes, 1 to 5, $1 00.
Boys' Heavy Sole Boots, 1 to 5, $1 50.
Boys' Genuine Kip Boots, 1 to 5, $1 75.
Men's Heavy Sole Brogans, $1 00 and $1 25.
Men's Heavy Sole Gaiters, $1 25 and $1 50.
Men's Heavy Sole Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 50.
Men's Sewed Box Toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 10, $1 75.
Men's Hob Nail and Miner's Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 45.
Men's Best English Nailed Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 65.
Men's Good Working Boots, 6 to 11, $1 85.
Men's Genuine Heavy Sole Kip Boots, $2 25.
Farmers' Heavy Sole Kip Boots, 6 to 11, $2 50.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, $2 50.
Men's Genuine Heavy Calf Top Sole Boots, $2 75.
And 500 more styles at the LOWEST PRICES.

78 OHIO STREET, One Square from the Market House,
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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

Boots and Shoes

At prices never before heard.

All kinds except shoddy.

Children's Shoes, 2 to 5, 40c up.
Children's Shoes, 4 to 7, 65c up.
Children's Shoes, 7 to 12, 75c up.
Children's silver-tip Shoes, 7 to 12, 75c up.
Children's Button Shoes, 7 to 10, $1 00 up.
Misses' Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 00.
Misses' Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 11 to 2, $1 25.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Lace Shoes, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Fox Gaiters, 3 to 8, $1 00.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Button Shoes, 3 to 7, $1 50.
Ladies' Peb. Gr. Congress Shoes, 3 to 8 $1 50.
Youths' Gen. Kip Shoes, 11 to 13, $1 25.
Boys' Gen. Kip Shoes, 1 to 5, $1 00.
Childrens' Red-top boots, 7 to 10, 90c.
Youths' Red-top boots, 11 to 13, $1 25.
Boys' Red-top boots, 1 to 5, $1 50.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, $1 00.
Men's B Calf Congress, 5 to 10, $1 25.
Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, $1 75.
Men's Farmers' Kip Boots, 6 to 11, $2 50.
Men's Genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 11, $2 50.

And largest stock of all kinds of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Pittsburgh, at prices that defy competition. Call and

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE Republicans of Reading have nominated J. H. Boone and Richards McMichael for the Legislature.

JUDGE DANA of Wilkesbarre, has accepted the nomination tendered him by the Independents of Lehigh county under advisement.

RICHARD VAUX received forty votes in the Fifth Congressional Democratic Convention, although he peremptorily declined being a candidate.

THE Democratic Senatorial conferees of York and Adams have nominated Hon. Isaac Hereter for State Senator. A farmer and an improvement on Bussey.

SOME of the more enthusiastic Greenbackers of Northampton say that they will poll 5,000 votes in that county. The Bethlehem *Times* says that the poll will not fall below 3,000.

THE Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* "puts up" the name of Mr. Wise as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the XXIst district, but makes no comments, except that it does it in accordance with usage.

THE Democratic primaries were held in Centre county Saturday evening. On account of the fight between ex-Governor Curtin and P. Gray Meek the primaries were conducted with unprecedented warmth.

AT Wilkesbarre John D. Birmingham has been nominated by the Labor men for Assembly in the city district. He is foreman in the Lehigh Valley Railroad shops. A most exciting scene followed his nomination, which was made on the first ballot. Blows were exchanged, and a general row threatened. It is believed that the Democrats will indorse the nomination next week.

AS THERE has been some discussion as to the action of the Fayette County Democratic Committee on the Congressional nomination in that district, this extract from the official report of the proceedings of the committee at Uniontown, September 7, disposes of the matter:

Resolution offered endorsing the nomination of the Congressional conferees of the Twenty-first district, and pledging to the nominee the support of the Democracy of the county. Laid on the table.

'LISH DAVIS will succeed the notorious Harry Huhn as the Mackey leader in the next House. He will be no improvement. The *Record* says of Davis, with gospel truth:

The substitute is a viler dose than the original prescription. No political hack in the State has a more offensive reputation than Elisha W. Davis. He represents all that is corrupt and law-defying in legislative rascality at Harrisburg, and carries around with him a face where Shame is ashamed to sit.

THE Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to the contest in Speaker Randall's district, says editorially:

Mr. Sheddon, the candidate against Mr. Randall, is a citizen of unblemished reputation and earnestness of purpose. We might wish him success under other circumstances than in his opposition to Mr. Randall; but the voters of the district would be doing injustice to themselves, to the State, and to the nation, if they should fail to return Mr. Randall to the seat he has held so long and to the manifest good of the public service.

AT Renovo, Clinton county, on Wednesday, on arrival of the mail train east about one thousand people assembled at the depot to welcome Hon. A. H. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The appearance of Senator Dill on the platform was the signal for unanimous and hearty cheering. He was escorted to the depot portico by the committee of reception. Senator Dill spoke freely and happily for about fifteen minutes. His remarks were frequently interrupted by the applause of a pleased assembly.

IT is the Huntingdon *Nationalist* that says bad things about the Newport Republican Congressional conference. That is: "The Perry county men got only $25 apiece, while the Snyder county men, including their candidate, got each $100 a head. Evidently there is something wrong. The Perry county people ought to be worth as much per man as the Snyder county fellows." The Convention nominated State Senator Fisher, who holds on to the Legislature, in order to vote for Cameron.

IF there is anything good in having a lot of prominent public men in a town at the same time, Lock Haven was particularly fortunate on Monday evening last. The leading Greenback man in the State, Hon. F. W. Hughes, spoke in the Court House; the Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Dill, ex-Governor Curtin, and Hon. W. A. Wallace, the senior United States Senator from Pennsylvania, spoke to the Democratic meeting, and Colonel Hoyt, the Republican nominee for Governor, addressed the Republican admirers.

IN regar to Republicon Legislative nominations in Philadelphia, the *Ledger* says "the one striking feature is the large proportion of the members of the last House of Representatives who are among the killed, wounded and missing. There were twenty-nine Republican members from Philadelphia in the last House, and of these but eight have been renominated. Omitting one of two vacancies caused by death about twenty of the old members, or more than two-thirds of them have tumbled out by the wayside. This great slaughter is, beyond doubt, the work of the Recorder's bill." Eight of the Allegheny county members who voted for the bill have been renominated.

THE Republican papers in Philadelphia are not satisfied with the indorsement of the Greenback candidate for Congress in Randall's district by the Republican Convention. The *Telegraph* says:

As between Mr. Randall and his competitor in the Third district, we do not think that voters who have their proper wits about them need have any trouble in choosing. It cannot be denied that Randall is a man of eminent ability, that his Congressional career, as a whole, has been a creditable one, or that he has very efficiently represented the interests of his district, his city and his State. The defeat of Mr. Randall would, in no sense of the word, be a Republican victory, and for Republicans to aid in securing it would be for them simply to play into the hands of those who are at present their most dangerous enemies.

SOME sorehead Democrats are endeavoring to induce Judge Dana, a Democrat of Luzerne, to run for Common Pleas Judge in Lehigh, against Hon. Edwin Albright. The Lancaster *Intelligencer* correctly says of the scheme:

Mr. Albright is reputed to be an entirely capable man for this place, a thoroughly upright and able lawyer, and a highly popular gentleman and Democrat, who obtained his nomination fairly and almost unanimously. Neither the interests of the county nor the credit of the profession seem to justify his defeat. It will not be claimed that Judge Dana's nomination and election would be any elevation of the judiciary above politics, inasmuch as he would only be made the candidate of an element that failed to defeat Mr. Albright by a disreputable intrigue with Gov. Hartranft.

THE Democrat Convention in Philadelphia has recommended the four Republican judges on the bench in that city, to the party for re-election, which induces the *Ledger* to say:

We make particular note of the fact that the Democrats take the lead in this instance by accepting four judges, all of whom are Republicans by party attachment, for another reason. It should serve to remind Republican Governors and Republican Conventions that there are Democratic lawyers in Philadelphia, and numbers of them who are distinguished and eminent at the Bar, and that when vacancies occur, and are to be filled by Executive appointment, or at a public election, it would be about the fair thing to take some of them occasionally.

—But that is above the caliber of such small potato politicians as Hartranft.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JIM BLAINE had a little pup,
For short they called him "Eu"
And at the time Jim Blaine went up
Eugene he went up too.
Goes to meet Sirius.

THE MAINE RUIN.

A blast came out of the woods of pine—
Not a whirlwind fierce and strong,
Not a cyclone bowling along,
But a blast by the people blown,
That searched with feelers keen and fine
For the friends of Fraud, for Hayes's own;
And in its track, 'mid the ruined throng,
Poor little Eugene lies prone.
—*N. Y. Sun.*

VERDI is writing a new opera, "Montezuma," in five acts, to be brought out at La Scala, Milan.

THE Berlin Judges refused to let Professor Virchow have Hoedel's skull for "scientific purposes."

GENERAL MCCLELLAN has promised to speak at a temperance rally in the White Mountains next Sunday.

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS, the hero of the Mexican war, has been speaking for the Democratic ticket in Indiana.

THE receipts of the Paris Exhibition for entrance up to the 4th of the present month amounted to 7,412,219f. ($1,482,444.)

MISS ANNA ROSECRANS, daughter of General William S. Rosecrans, has taken the veil at the Brown County (Ohio) Ursuline Convent.

JOSEPH COOK will lecture this winter on "The Inner Life of a Newspaper." He probably knows the least about this subject of any he could think of.

SENATOR EATON of Connecticut predicts that the National Greenback party will poll about four thousand votes at the next election in that State.

ROSE EYTINGE says that "Mrs. Florence's coarse 'Mrs. General Gilflory' is simply Mrs. Florence herself." Mrs. Florence is yet to be heard from.

POLITICS, like misery, makes queer bedfellows. The Rev. Dr. De La Matyr, Methodist minister, who is running for Congress in the Indianapolis district, spoke on Saturday night last in a beer garden.

GENERAL LONGSTREET who has just been appointed revenue agent in Georgia, like most of the confederate Generals who have accepted positions from Republican administrations is in destitute circumstances.

F. L. CARDOZA, late State Treasurer of South Carolina, has obtained a position as first-class clerk in the Sixth auditor's office. This is another one of the South Carolina Republican refugees that have secured positions.

ARE we vassals or are we peers?—J. Mad. Wells bases a belief in his own nomination and election to Congress from Louisiana on the fact that 10,000 white Democrats have fled the scourge, leaving the indigent black voter behind.

A VISITOR to the tomb of Daniel O'Connell, in the cemetery near Dublin, says: "The number of pilgrims to this tomb is incredible, and it is a touching sight to see many a poor Irishman with a crownless hat raise his shabby tile and exclaim, 'Poor Dan!'"

OF Longfellow's five children, Onslow, the oldest, is married and in business in Boston; Ernest is a rising young painter, studying in Europe; Alice, the eldest daughter, is a pleasing writer; Edith is now Mrs. Richard H. Dana 3d, and Anna is decidedly literary in her inclinations.

FROM his munificent salary President Hayes gave $100 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. Sam'l J. Tilden, out of a job at present, looked into that marvelous barrel of his and fished out $250 for the same sufferers. Hayes' pay goes on all the same whether he's in or out of Washington.

INFORMATION from Louisiana is that the yellow fever has had the effect to interfere very seriously with registration, and it is calculated by the Republican politicians that there will be a falling off in the white registration of at least 10,000 votes, and they are building largely on it.

THE REV. PIERRE PARIS IRVING, the nephew and biographer of Washington Irving, died at New Brighton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, in his 72d year. For twenty-six years prior to 1875, when he resigned on account of increasing infirmities, he was rector of Christ Church, New Brighton.

GENERAL W. W. H. DAVIS, one of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, has arrived home, in fine health and spirits and speaking with much gratification of his visit abroad. The General did excellent service in his sphere of duty at the exposition, and is entitled to many compliments.

THE evil effects of the "Penny Awful, Blood and Thunder" literature for boys was on Tuesday illustrated in the arrest of two juvenile New Yorkers, who were passing through Philadelphia on their way West to "kill 'Injuns'" and rob stage coaches, according to the programme they had laid down for themselves.

BEECHER usually has hay fever in the autumn, so that he cannot return to his congregation before October, being compelled to remain in the White Mountain air. This fall he is lecturing for $10,000 in California, and his *Christian Union* says that he is not suffering from hay fever. California has a remarkable climate.

THIRTY nurses received diplomas on Thursday afternoon at the Blackwell's Island training-school, New York. Some of the theses written by the lady graduates were much lauded by the Professors. The sad events in New Orleans and Memphis have served to reawaken popular interest in this matter of training nurses.

A "HAMBURG" local paper of Minnesota describes Senator "Butler, who is with the President, as "about forty-five years of age, six feet in height, hair slightly silvered, and clean-cut classical features, with eyes and voice expressing dignity, humor and kindly feeling. He is not the style of man many expected to see, and so they were agreeably disappointed."

MR. MURCH, the National Congressman from Maine, is the Secretary of a stonecutters' union, and has been the headcenter of all the strikes and troubles on the granite islands. In his speech accepting the nomination he said that he had never seen the inside of a school-house since he was sixteen, that he was not a speaker, and that he did not own a dollar's worth of property.

GEN. SHERMAN came to Maniton, Col., last week *incognito*, with a beard a week old, gray and stiff and stubby, with wide, white trowsers, blue sack coat and squatty straw hat. A correspondent says he walks along the dusty streets, chucks the babies under the chin, jokes with their nurses, kisses the young girls, flatters the mothers, climbs rocks for ferns and hunts specimens with much enthusiasm.

HERBERT RATTCLIFF, of Nantucket, was among the sailors of the ships that took Wellington's soldiers to Spain, and he was present at the burning of Washington and the battle of New Orleans. He was also among those who manned the ship that took Bonaparte to St. Helena. Bonaparte, he says, was fond of the men, but hated the officers. Ratcliff long lived at Nantucket as a master rigger. He was once rich, but is now poor and is in the almhouse.

LOUIS BLANC has written a letter to the Peace Congress in which he says: "The educators of public opinion should pave the way for a situation in which the cannon, the final reason of kings, would not be the final reason of peoples. * * * War has causes which must first be attacked if the effect is to disappear. The substitution of arbitration for war would be an excellent thing, but it will come only when people are cured of the malady of having masters."

THE New Orleans *Picyaune* requests politicians to make less noise at their meetings, as their vociferations disturb the yellow-fever patients. Which state of things reminds the Baltimore *Gazette* of the persistent card-player who crawled out from under the wreck of a steamship saloon on the Pacific and cried out above the shrieks and prayers of the passengers and the howling of the tempest, "Remember, boys, I played the tray for low."

ONE ALEXANDER STEWART, a Vermont farmer, who claims to be a firs cousin of the late A. T. Stewart, has undertaken—or some lawyers have undertaken for him—to contest Mr. Stewart's will. It is now said in New York that the venerable plaintiff was induced to come to New York by minions of Judge Hilton, and is now confined under the eye of a detective at the Metropolitan Hotel. It is, perhaps, needless to add that Judge Hilton says this is a lie.

SENATOR BUTLER of South Carolina, who is traveling with the Presidential party, unconsciously perpetrated a good joke during his visit to Minnesota. On one occasion a person on introduction inquired "Are you the person who killed so many people in South Carolina?" Mr. Butler, without betraying annoyance, pleasantly replied: "I presume you have killed more men than I have." He was unaware that he had got ahead of his questioner, until a hearty laugh from the bystanders suggested an inquiry as to the cause, when he was informed that the man was a doctor.

THE news comes to us that at one of the fetes which General Grant attended at Moscow, a party of acrobats were introduced for his amusement. One of them performed the extraordinary feat of placing four bottles on a high table, and on top of these a chair, which he balanced sideways while he stood on his head on the corner of it. He kept repeating this, adding one chair at a time, until he got five on top of each other, and still showed no signs of stopping. At this juncture General Grant got up and walked away, saying he would rather read the death in the paper than witness it.

THE Rev. Charles Carroll Parsons, rector of St. Mary's Church, Memphis, who died of yellow fever, was a graduate of the Military Academy of the class of 1861, and during the war had command of Parsons' Battery of the Fourth United States Artillery. At the battle of Perryville he commanded the artillery brigade under Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook, and was two brevets. After the war he served in command of a battery on the frontier, and was afterward made an instructor at West Point. While at West Point he resigned from the army and entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was Jefferson Davis' pastor at Memphis.

THE Memphis *Appeal* gives the two following instances of the best and worst traits of human nature:

Miss Emma Reeder and Mrs. Lizzie Temple, of Cincinnati, ladies of refinement and intelligence, who volunteered to nurse our sick, have been engaged by the Masons, and they are nursing the wife and three children of Mr. Ben. Coleman, on Pontonoc street. They could not be persuaded to go back home. Brave ladies. We hope they will pass through the trying ordeal safely, and return to their friends crowned with the praises and filled with the blessings of a now soul-anguished people.

These noble-hearted young ladies do honor to their sex and humanity. Let their names be passed around. The reverse, we are sorry to say, is exhibited by a man. The *Appeal* says:

Another of the horrifying incidents which startle people at home, as well as abroad, and leave one dazed with amazement that human beings can be so cowardly, occurred on one of the streets of the originally infected district. A man and his wife and one child occupying a nice home, saw their little girl taken down with the fever, whereupon the wife, full of the heroism of which her sex has made so many displays during this epidemic, advised the husband to leave, which he did without delay, and from a house only across the street, saw the bodies of his child and faithful wife carried by strangers for interment in Elmwood Cemetery.

FOUR months ago Jennie Billings, near Ballston, N. Y., was chatting with her mother, when a shot crashed through the window. She saw her mother's head drop upon her shoulder, and knew that she was dead—murdered before the daughter's eyes. On Friday last Jennie Billings testified in court against her father, whom she believes to be her mother's murderer, and whom her testimony may send to the gallows. As she did this, her father sat within a few feet of her, hearing every word. No Greek dramatist ever imagined a more tragic situation. It is not surprising that Jennie Billings was carried fainting from the court room. The strain of such an experience might well have proved too great for a mature, robust man, and Jennie Billings is a young woman, not yet nineteen years old.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Chairman Speer, of the Democratic State Committee, in Reply to Chairman Dewees.

HEADQUARTERS
DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1878.

Hon. F. P. Dewees, Chairman National-Greenback-Labor Party:

MY DEAR SIR—Your courteous note of the 3d inst., suggesting a public discussion of the political issues of the day, by the candidates of the respective parties for Governor, reached me yesterday, on my return from Fulton county, and I seize the earliest spare moment to reply.

We are in the growing heat of an active State canvass. It is of vital importance to the taxpayers of all parties that our State Government be honestly and economically conducted; that abuses, hardened by the sufferance of years, be thoroughly corrected; that the burdens of taxation be lightened, and that Ring rule be utterly overthrown. The terms of your note would seem to limit the discussion to National issues, but you must remember that the Executive of the State can neither coin a dollar nor issue a greenback.

The subject of the currency is really remanded to the election of members of Congress, and members of the Legislature who will choose a United States Senator.

Mr. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is openly and earnestly committed to reform in the administration of our State affairs, and he will be glad to meet Mr. Mason, the candidate of your party, or any other candidate for Governor, in the discussion of all the issues involved in the campaign, at any convenient time and place.

I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
R. M. SPEER,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

GENERAL GRANT.

A Reminiscence of His Military Prospects Early in 1861.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Post.

BUTLER, PA., September 12, 1878.—While Grant seems to be throwing cold water on some of the exploits of his generals, the following little circumstance may not come in amiss, and throw some of the same cooling material on the lustre of our illustrious Soldier President.

Some time this summer, a gentleman of culture and refinement, and a man who held a Colonelcy in the Confederate army during the war of the Rebellion, paid this town a visit, and in conversation with one of our most prominent lawyers, stated that at the outbreak of the Rebellion he and numerous others of St. Louis' best young men joined the Confederate forces in Missouri; that they were captured by General Frank Blair, of the Federal army, and released on parole; that while on parole they held numerous meetings in St. Louis; that Jesse Dent—Grant's father-in-law—always managed to be at these meetings, though every precaution was taken to keep him in ignorance of the time and place of such meetings, as he was by all distrusted. That Dent's only object for attending these meetings was to secure an appointment as Captain in the Confederate army for Grant and that he importuned them so much on the subject that they finally drove him away, and never heard of him or his son-in-law afterwards, until they learned Grant had secured a Captaincy or some other office above the ranks in the Union army.

This comes from a reliable source and was told incidentally in a conversation and with no thought that it would ever be made public. Yours, &c., NEMO.

What To Do With the Trade Dollar.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

You say "the best way to dispose of the silver trade dollars is to redeem them in legal tender silver dollars." Would it not be a better way to pass an act of Congress declaring all that had been coined or that may be coined hereafter a legal tender, just the same as the standard silver dollar is; and permitting the unlimited coinage of them for the "owners" of silver bullion under regulations of Congress? What do you think of this way of settling their value? SILVER.

Sharon, Pa., September 10.

The best plan would be to provide for the redemption of the trade dollar in the standard dollars. That would bring them up to par at once. They could be recoined and thus the difficulty avoided of having two varieties of legal tender silver dollars. Unlimited coinage of silver as well as gold, we think, will be achieved at the next session of Congress.—ED. POST.

The Mysterious Fever.

[From the New York Times.]

Yellow fever is a most mysterious and, in many respects, an incomprehensible disease. The few general facts that seem to have been learned about it, after close and varied observation, are not infrequently contradicted by new experience. One of its widely-supposed peculiarities is that it cannot live at certain elevations—2,500 feet above sea level being sufficient, it is thought, to exclude it completely. Yet, long before Cortez invaded Mexico, the natives of the country suffered terribly from an epidemic which was, beyond all rational doubt, identical with what is now known as yellow fever. This epidemic—it was called *matlazahuat*—prevailed repeatedly, with great virulence and mortality, during the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries, on the table lands of Mexico, from 7,200 to 7,800 feet above the sea. If it has raged at that heighth, it may rage at an equal heighth again, and thus the favorite and now universally accepted theory be overthrown. It is surprising how very little is known of the yellow fever as to its symptoms, consequences, general course, and treatment; for, while it has been recognized only about 200 years as a distinctive disease, it has been a fearful scourge at least since the beginning of the 15th century. It used to be called the plague, and it is little less hideous and destructive than that frightful pestilence, now happily confined to the hot and filthy east.

Farmer Garfield.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Far mer Garfield, who was sent to Maine to do duty, considering the result will appreciate the following anecdote: A staff commander was inspecting an English yeomanry regiment on outpost duty. "What are you doing here, my man?" he asked a vidette. "Makin' a danged fule of mysel, sir." "How so?" "Why, I should be at hoam carryin' hay." Garfield should have remained at home carrying hay.

CONCORD, September 12.—The Democratic State Convention assembled this morning. Hon. Hosea W. Parker was chosen President.

Hon. Frank A. McKean was nominated for Governor by acclamation; Hadley B. Fowler, David H. Young and E. R. Peterson were nominated for Railroad Commissioners also by acclamation.

THE GREAT STORM.

The Rainfall the Most Severe Experienced for Years.

Several Towns Flooded and Great Damage Done to Property.

Travel Suspended on a Number of Railroads.

CINCINNATI, O., September 15.—Advices from a great number of points in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, indicate that the storm of the past two days has been the most severe experienced for years. The storm seems to have expended its greatest force in the interior and eastern portion of the States of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania down to and beyond the West Virginia border. On the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad very serious damage has been inflicted. A fireman, a brakeman and an engineer were killed on Thursday night by trains running into "washout." A bridge at Reed's Mill, on the Pan Handle route, was washed away, and freight train No. 19 coming east plunged into the stream and was badly wrecked. Engineer Burke and Fireman Charles B. McCormick have not since been seen. It is feared they are buried beneath the locomotive. No trains of any description have passed Steubenville, O., on the Pan Handle Railroad, Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky, or Cleveland and Pittsburgh roads, and it cannot be stated how soon traffic will be resumed. The Ohio river at Steubenville, rose sixteen feet in less than twenty-four hours. Eight inches of rain fell in the same time.

The following is a list of persons killed and injured in the wrecks of the Erie & Pittsburgh railroad: Adam Schlendwin, of Erie, engineer, leg and arm broken; John Barnes, of Erie, fireman, killed; S. McCarle, of Erie, engineer, fatally injured internally; Isaac Gonsheimer, brakeman, killed; U. B. McDonald, brakeman, killed.

At Youngstown, Ohio, seven inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours. At three o'clock yesterday morning the residents of the streets in the vicinity of the Mahoning river were being removed from their dwellings in boats. On Mahoning avenue the water was eight feet deep. Several small dwellings were swept away like driftwood.

ALLIANCE, O., September 14.—The Pennsylvania Railroad route is open again, all the washouts between Alliance and Salem having been repaired. Passenger trains began moving in both directions at about noon to-day. The flood was unprecedented during forty years, the Mahoning river rising eighteen feet near Alliance, carrying away numerous country bridges and washing out the railroad beds in several places.

PORT DALHOUSIE, ONT., September 14.—Midnight.—The water here is running over the top of the lock and is now level with the top of the embankment above the lock and the dam at the new lock. Great fears are entertained that it will break through both embankment and dam.

THE SITUATION AT MEADVILLE.

MEADVILLE, PA., September 14.—The water in the river has gradually risen up to about noon to-day, since which time it has fallen considerably. The lower part of the city along the river is still inundated and is only reached by boats, and many families are compelled to live up stairs. Skiffs have all day been plying about among residences in that part of the city, doing necessary errands. After repeated efforts to secure the bodies of men lost on the wreck below the Junction, that of Engineer Brown was recovered last night. He died at his post and was found beneath the tender of the locomotive. The body of Mike Cahill was taken from the wreck at nine o'clock this morning. The body of Hoffman, the fireman, has not yet been found. A farmer living east of the city lost one hundred and fifty head of sheep pasturing in low lands. Much loss is felt by farmers from the loss of corn, etc., that floated away. Reports from all the small towns near us indicate the same terrible storm and damage. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway is running on time east of here, but the work of rebuilding bridges is slow but hope to move passengers by Sunday afternoon by transferring over the breaks. The Franklin branch is reported covered with two to three feet of water between the Junction and Utica which only receding water will open for travel. The railroad company is doing everything in their power for the accommodation of flood bound passengers in the way of furnishing meals, etc. It is believed our trouble is at an end as the day has been clear and beautiful.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, September 14.—A Painsville special to the *Herald* says: A steam barge broke loose and drifted against the steamer Pearl, breaking her fastenings. The Pearl drifted at the mercy of the waves for two hours, when she went ashore near Pier No. 1. The fireman was drowned while attempting to jump to the docks.

Reports from all points in this vicinity state that the storm on Thursday night was the heaviest known. The damage to property was very great, and cannot be estimated. Trains on the Erie division of the Lake Shore Railroad were delayed by the damage from high water. It is expected that the track will be in good running order by to-night.

The schooner Starling of Picton, Captain Blanchard, from Toronto to the Black river, went ashore near Vermillion yesterday morning.

STORM ECHOES IN CANADA.

TORONTO, September 14.—All the trains running West and North from this city, have been cancelled until further notice. The Esplanade is much damaged, and the railway tracks are more or less washed away. The downfall from half past three o'clock on Tuesday up to noon to-day, according to meteorological observatory, was 5.01 inches, the heaviest since 1843.

The water in the river Don has fallen five feet since yesterday. Officials are erecting temporary bridges, all in the county and adjoining township being swept away. Farmers are unable to come to market and gardeners charge exorbitant prices for everything. All the trains on the Northern Railroad and Great Western between here and Hamilton are still storm bound.

RICHMOND, September 14.—The flood in the James rives at Lynchburg reached the highest, about two o'clock this morning, since which time the water has been falling. The river at this point is about ten feet. The water in the lower part of the city is over the wharves and in the cellars.

MANSFIELD, O., September 14.—The Ft. Wayne tracks have been repaired since the flood. All the trains are now moving regularly.

GREAT DESTRUCTION IN ONTARIO.

NEWMARKER, ONT., September 15.—The flood is very destructive in this section. Buildings floated off, mill dams were carried away, the iron bridge on the Northern railway seriously damaged and thirteen others destroyed. A large amount of property was destroyed in Brantford. West Brantford is entirely submerged. The iron bridge across the Grand river gave way yesterday, and three men were drowned. At Galt there was a rain fall of six inches. The Grand river overflowed and houses along its banks were greatly damaged. One person was drowned.

LIFE PRESERVER.

The Hair of the Deer Found to be Five Times Lighter Than Cork.

[New York Sun.]

A few years ago a shrewd hunter in the Western country set about discovering why the deer, an animal not especially adapted by nature for life in the water, could swim longer and keep afloat longer than any other quadruped. The result of his investigation was the discovery that the hair of the deer differs from the capillary covering in being remarkably cellular and extremely well adapted to retain air. Experiments with deer hair proved that it was wonderfully buoyant. A Yankee named Peck was the first to utilize the discovery, and, after taking out a patent for the invention, he sold it to Colonel M. A. Bryson of St. Louis, who, associated with Mr. Thomas Knight, is applying the material to practical uses. The "Deer Hair Manufacturing Company" have their factory at 307 West street, where they make various articles intended to keep mankind from drowning. Their life-buoy in use in the United States Navy, weighs only two and a half pounds, but it will sustain the weight of two men. Their life corset, weighing only half a pound, will support the heaviest man, and their mattresses, weighing only eight pounds, with two square pillows, weighing a pound and a quarter each, will sustain the weight of five persons. The mattresses are supplied with life lines at the sides, and, by uniting a number of these, the raft can be provided in a few moments. All these appliances are made of duck, well packed with deer hair. Another novelty is a life-preserving pillow, which can be used as a rest for the head, and, at a moment's notice, converted into a life-preserver. The little jacket fastens without straps, and can be worn under the coat without inconvenience.

The most interesting of all inventions of the Company is a raft formed of two cigar-shaped cylinders, each twenty inches in diameter, packed with deer hair and connected by a flooring of wood. The cylinders are fifteen feet long, and the whole apparatus weighs only 300 pounds. It has a sustaining capacity of 3,600 pounds, and room for thirty persons.

In 1876 a Government Commission made experiments with the deer hair, and reported that one pound of it would sustain a weight of ten pounds for three days. The latest test was by a Board of Naval Officers, who reported that after the deer hair had been saturated for seven days it sustained in water twelve times its weight, thus showing a buoyancy five times greater than that of cork. Recently the Company have adopted a method of removing the oil and other extraneous matter from the hair, and by this means its buoyancy has been increased more than 100 per cent.

POLITICAL.

Later News From Maine.

PORTLAND, September 14.—Sixteen of the 27 Democratic Representatives were chosen on a straight Democratic ticket, over both the Republican and Greenback candidates, and will hold the balance of power in the House. The other 11 were chosen by Greenback aid.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—The Democrats of the Second Congressional district yesterday nominated J. Fred. C. Talbot. The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional district nominated Milton G. Urner.

SHREVEPORT, September 14.—The Chairman of the Congressional Executive Committee of this district will call a Convention next week within the district. Col. Wharton of Desota, it is thought will be the Greenback candidate for Congress.

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICANS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 15.—The Republican State Convention will assemble in this city on Monday. Some of the delegates have arrived from the parishes but the representation will generally be by proxies. It seems to be understood that the action of the Convention will be confined to the endorsement of State nominations of the Nationals, whose convention will meet on Wednesday, according to the programme of Wells, Anderson and the Custom House leaders, and some comment is excited by the contemplated abandonment of Sherman's hard money views by the Republicans of this State. The aspirants for the State Treasurership are Captain Kennesser, supported by Wells and Anderson, and Dr. Gardner of East Baton Rouge, Independent Greenbacker. An effort has been made to get General Beauregard to run but his friends assert that he will not accept.

TWO COACHES ROBBED.

A Brisk Fight—One Robber Killed.

HOT CREEK, WY., September 14.—The north bound coach was stopped about eleven o'clock last night by six armed men. Two passengers were aboard. One was a lady who was unmolested, and Mr. Goldsworthy from whom they took ten dollars in money but returned it on being informed that he was a laboring man. After robbing the mail sacks, the coach was allowed to proceed north.

Meeting the down coach, it was warned. When the down coach reached the place of the robbery, it was halted, and while the robbers were engaged in going through the pockets of the two passengers and the mail sacks, the two messengers who were riding about two hundred yards in the rear of the coach came up, dismounted, and crept up within fifteen yards of the robbers when they were commanded to halt and were fired upon. The fire was returned and one of the robbers fell dead. The others retreated to the gulch keeping up a steady fire on the messengers who returned but dare not leave their positions. The coaches, in the meantime, had driven on, and after waiting some time and seeing that they were not strong enough to dislodge the robbers, the messengers mounted their horses and rejoined the coach, leaving the mail sacks lying in the road near the body of the dead robber. Messengers are confident that two of the robbers who got away are badly wounded.

FUNERAL OF A GYPSEY QUEEN.

Imposing Ceremonies at Dayton—25,000 People Present.

DAYTON, O., September 15.—Matilda Stanley, known as the Gypsey Queen and recognized as such by all the tribes throughout the United States, was buried at Woodland Cemetery to-day. The Queen was a woman of great influence among her race. She died in Vicksburg last winter and her body was embalmed and preserved until the present time for burial. The cemetery was filled with people, the funeral attracting visitors from the surrounding country. It is estimated that over 25,000 people were in attendance. Representatives of prominent Gypsey families from all parts of the United States and Canada have been assembling in the city for the occasion and the funeral procession was a mile in length.

The ceremony was conducted by a minister of the United Brethren Church and did not differ from that of a Christian burial. At the close an affecting scene occurred, the children of the Queen throwing themselves on the grave and filling the air with lamentations. Dayton has been for some time the headquarters of the Gypsies in this country, and the King, husband of the Queen, lives near the city and owns a large tract of ground.

A GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

A Magazine Explodes and Blows Four Men Into Atoms.

BRADFORD, PA., September 14.—A glycerine magazine near here, belonging to N. B. Pulver, and containing seventy pounds of glycerine and one hundred pounds of dynamite, exploded to-day, and N. B. Pulver, J. B. Blackhodder, Andrew P. Higgins and Charlie Page were blown into fragments.

WASHINGTON.

Sherman Alarmed about His Currency Balances.

Ineffectual Attempts of Radicals to Explain Away the Disaster in Maine.

THE RESULT OF THE MAINE ELECTION is still the absorbing theme of comment here, and speculations as to its effect on both the Democratic and Republican organizations is as varied as it is problematical. The Republicans console themselves with the reflection that an Independent is likely to be thrown into the next Congress, who will cavort between the two great parties and give allegiance to neither. On the other hand, the Democrats say that the Democratic party has always advocated the financial views of the Greenbackers, and the natural tendency will be that the Greenback representatives will affiliate with it, to the extent, at all events, of seeking to accomplish the sumptuary financial laws which would have been on the statute books long had it not been for the persistent and tenacious opposition of the Republican representatives in Congress. Mr. John Fishback of Indianapolis, formerly of the *Sentinel*, who has just returned here from a two weeks' visit to Massachusetts *en route* home, says that his observations while in that State led him to believe that General Butler's chances of election as Governor were exceeding good. He found among the workingmen much discontent and an avowed apathy to Secretary Sherman's resumption plan, to which they attribute the depression in business and the attendant hard times. Secretary Gorham, of the Republican Congression Campaign Committee, arrived here last night. To an interviewer he said he did not believe the Democrats will have more than thirty-five members in the next Maine House—the Greenbackers will have it all. Why, the Republicans will have more members than the Democrats. He was asked: "Now, don't this election settle the fate of the Republican party?" "It settles the fate of the Democratic party. The Republicans originated the greenbacks, and you'll see them and the Greenbackers unite in the next Congress." "You think so?" "I know it. We propose to elect a good Republican Speaker. I think this greenback movement is just the making of the Republican party." Mr. Gorham afterward remarken to several Republican friends that it was "the d—d National Banks" which beat his party, and that the only chance for success was to give them the "shake" at once.

GENERAL LONGSTREET has been called into the public service as a Revenue Agent by a chain of very peculiar circumstances. Revenue Agent Spencer was in Alabama when Fitzsimmons was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Alabama. He was a bitter Republican, and it was urged upon Fitzsimmons to remove him. He finally yielded to the pressure, when Spencer came on to this city and laid his grievances at President Hayes' feet. Hayes had hard work to get Fitzsimmons confirmed by the Senate because he was a Democrat, and he didn't care that the public should know how Fitzsimmons interpreted the Civil Service Reform by removing a Republican official under a Republican Administration; so he urged him to submit to his fate, and directed Secretary Sherman to make things pleasant for him elsewhere. So Sherman had General Longstreet appointed Revenue Agent and assigned to Spencer's old place, and transferred the latter to the more congenial clime of Louisville.

NO MONEY FOR INDIANA.

Bill Holloway of Indianapolis, has been lounging about here for a week, without any ostensible object to keep him. It leaks out to-day that his mission is to raise money for the Indiana campaign, and his detention was owing to Secretary Gorham's absence. Gorham gave him no encouragement, and told him that funds were low, and that the Committee had to be very circumspect with their donations. He thought, too, that there were places where money would do more good than in Indiana, as the Republicans expected to make but little out of the Hoosier State. A Committee from Indiana is also in New York on an alms begging mission.

SHERMAN'S SCHEME.

It is charged that Secretary Sherman's real object in paying out silver for greenbacks after Monday next, is the fear that his currency balance is inadequate to meet the heavy demands of the Treasury accruing about the first of October, when $7,000,000 will be wanted for the item of pensions alone. His net available currency balance is reduced to $2,000,000, an amount which is not likely to be sufficiently increased meantime by the dwindling receipts from internal revenue sources. The plan of exchanging silver at par for greenbacks is regarded as the readiest and simplest way of accumulating currency.

CODIFYING THE CURRENCY LAWS.

There has just been issued, under the auspices of the Secretary of the Treasury, a 240-page volume, in which is collected all the laws of the United States relating to loans and currency, including the coinage acts. The laws on subjects therein embraced are quoted from the act of April 2, 1792, establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States, up to and including the Acts of the last session of Congress.

THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

WASHINGTON, September 15.—A circular was issued yesterday afternoon by Treasurer Gilfillan which takes the place of all circulars heretofore issued concerning the standard silver dollar. It names one hundred and twenty national banks as depositories of the United States to be supplied by the Treasury upon their application with standard silver dollars from the mint free of expense, in accordance with Section 3,527, Revised Statutes. It is expected the coin furnished will be put into circulation by being supplied by public disbursing officers to manufacturing and other establishments, to other banks and bankers for distribution in like manner by them, and generally where it is to be used as current money. The Assistant Treasurers of the United States are also authorized to use the standard silver dollars in their vaults for general purposes approved in this circular. United States disbursing agents and paymasters who obtain funds for disbursement from Assistant Treasurers or depositories are requested to procure standard silver dollars when practicable for disbursement. As many standard dollars will be paid on salary accounts to the Government employes under this circular as they are disposed to take.

NEW POSTAL ORDER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs hereafter to decline to permit the delivery of books imported through the mails, which from quantity or other circumstances are presumably intended for the use of any other person than the one to whom they are addressed, or as merchandise, and in no instance will the use of the mail be permitted to enable parties to import articles of

DISCRIMINATION.

The Secretary of Internal Affairs Investigating the Matter.

The Commissioner Appointed to Probe Things in the City.

Commissioner Atwell arrived in the city Tuesday, commissioned by Secretary of Internal Affairs General McCandless to take testimony upon the matter complained of by certain parties in the oil region. His commission authorizes him to inquire into any and all abuses of corporate power of any of the carrying companies, which of course includes the pipe lines and takes in the entire Standard troubles. If the Secretary of Internal Affairs finds upon the testimony so taken that the matter complained of is beyond the ordinary province of individual redress, he will certify the fact to the Attorney General whose duty it shall then be to redress the same by an appropriate proceedings in the courts at the expense of the State.

Commissioner Atwell had service of notice to attend his first sitting in Titusville on Thursday. Subpœnas were served yesterday on John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad; David McCargo, Superintendent; Mr. Lockhart, of Lockhart & Frew, and other oil men to meet him at Titusville.

It will now be in order for the Pittsburgh people who have complained loudly to and in their complaints, and put in a tangible shape the charges they are capable of making or give form and substance to the whisperings of complaint repeated from mouth to mouth.

By the fourth and seventeenth articles of the Constitution authority was conferred upon the Secretary of Internal Affairs and the Legislature to enforce these sections passed an act 11th of May, 1874, which covers the whole matter in detail. The act reads as follows:

"The Secretary of Internal Affairs shall discharge such duties relating to corporations, to the charitable institutions, the agricultural, manufacturing, mining, mineral, timber and other material or business interests of the State as may be prescribed by law. It shall be his especial duty to exercise a watchful supervision over the railroad, banking, mining, manufacturing and other business corporations of the State, and to see that they confine themselves strictly within the corporate limits; and in case any citizen or citizens shall charge under oath any corporation with transcending its corporate functions or infringing upon the rights of individual citizens, said Secretary shall carefully investigate such charges, and may require from said corporation a special report as enjoined in the Constitution of the State; and in case he believes the charges are just, and the matter complained of is beyond the ordinary province of individual redress, he shall certify his opinion to the Attorney General of the State, whose duty it shall be, by an appropriate legal remedy, to redress the same by a proceeding in the courts, at the expense of the State."

"The Secretary of Internal Affairs, or any authorized deputy of his, in any matter pertaining to his department, may, in case of doubt, call before him witnesses and examine them under oath or affirmation, reducing their testimony to writing, and filing the same to explain the reason of his action in any case."

It is the intention of Mr. Atwell to take testimony in Titusville for several days, and then come to Pittsburgh if the people who complain are willing to furnish the testimony.

The Canonsburg Fair.

The Chartiers Valley Fair will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week. Active preparations have been going forward for some time in anticipation of an unprecedented display of the various exhibits, and an attendance surpassing even that of former years. Few grounds in any section are better fitted up for the accommodation of both exhibitors and visitors. Several large halls are provided for the display of manufactures, farm and garden products, flowers, machinery, etc. In the new Machinery Hall, machinery will be exhibited in operation, driven by three engines which have been secured, and will form a very attractive feature. Excursion tickets will be sold over the Pan Handle and Chartiers Valley railroads to Canonsburg and return on the days of the fair, and special trains will run to accommodate visitors.

Hon. Andrew H. Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has signified his intention to be present at the fair.

The Nationals held a meeting at Fifth and Liberty streets last evening, which was well attended. The feature of the occasion was the address of Hon. Francis W. Hughes in reply to the Minnesota speech of President Hayes. The meeting was called to order by William Reardon, Esq., and Dr. George H. Keyser was made presiding officer for the evening. Before the arrival of Mr. Hughes, the doctor made a few remarks in his usual style and at eight o'clock Mr. Hughes arrived. He proceeded immediately to the delivery of his address, which was listened to throughout with close attention.

AFTER WAR, PESTILENCE AND INTEMPERANCE, colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected,—"left to go as they come,"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a cough or cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of consumption, asthma and bronchitis. WSM&W

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

HUNTER'S planing mill and ons or two dwellings adjoining, at Parker City, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. The loss will reach between $5,000 and $8,000.

A POP manufacturer named Van Houghton, of Millerstown, was assailed on the road between that place and Butler on Monday night by four robbers, who shot him in the leg and robbed him of $150 in cash.

THE Bell Shirley, a pleasure boat, exploded near Warren on Monday, instantly killing the Captain, Hiram Shirley. Thos. Bell, the engineer, was badly, but it is thought not fatally, scalded, and the fireman was slightly injured.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Fair of the Crawford County Agricultural Society will be held in Conneautville, Pa., October 2d, 3d and 4th, 1878. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates will be issued over the E & P. railroad, between Erie and Greenville, good on any passenger train and to return the day after the fair.

THE Greensburg *Argus* says that the prospects for oil at Murrysville, Westmoreland county, are daily growing more encouraging; so much so, in fact, that $2,500 have been refused for a one-fourth interest. The well is now over 700 feet in depth, and the Messrs Haymaker are of the belief that they will not have to go deeper than 900 feet until the oleaginous is struck, judging from the character of the rock they are now in, which they suppose to be in the neighborhood of 130 feet in thickness, and which they have doubtless gone through ere this.

Now for the Exposition,

and for good boots and shoes at the lowest prices. See price list of G. D. Simen.
se21:se2?:w2t.

REMARKABLE GATHERING.

Reunion of the Neely Family in Clarion County, Pa.

A family reunion of the decendants of Captain Henry Neely occurred last week at Callensburg in Clarion county in this State, at which were gathered two hundred and fifty-three decendents of Captain Henry Neely who settled in Venango, (now Clarion county) in 1807. Captain Henry Neely the father of this reunion was born in Moore township, Northampton county in 1781. He was commissioned as Captain by Governor Simon Snyder and served with honor all through the war of 1812. He died thirteen years ago. The venerable mother of these people was still among them at their reunion. Barbara Neeley who led the procession was born near Baltimore on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1782. She is therefore in her ninety-seventh year. She has had twelve children, six of whom are living and present, and six dead. She has had eighty-two grand children of whom twenty are dead and sixty are living. She has had one hundred and eighty great grand children of whom twenty-one are dead and one hundred and fifty-nine are living, and twenty great great grand children of whom two are dead and eighteen living making in all two hundred and eighty-eight direct descendants of whom forty-three are dead and two hundred and fifty-three living.

The crowd was swelled to over eight hundred by the relatives.

Maj. Cyrus Neeley was chief marshal, assisted by E. O'Neil and Richard Martin. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Borelan, reading the family history by Rev. Shulenberger; addresses by Revs. McMichael and Hoffman and R. E. Brown, and benediction by Rev. Lutzell. The St. Petersburg and the Callensburg band were in attendance. Mr. Daniel Bastrop acted as the historian of the family. The event was celebrated in the usual christian manner, and will be remembered by all who participated as one of the most pleasant events of their lives.

Two hundred and fifty-three living decendants is seldom seen by any one, and the venerable old mother in Israel who gazed on that sight may well feel that the Lord has lengthened her days and multiplied her generation. When Captain Neeley located in Venango county in 1807 it was then a vast wilderness. But "in sober state, through the sequestered vale of rural life, the venerable patriarch guileless held the tenor of his way." Seventy-one years have gone by, and the partner of his youth, who still survives him, whilst surrounded by nearly three hundred of her, their direct descendants, might well repeat the old lines from Percy Reliques, as if coming from the Captain:

"And when with envy time transported,
Shall think to rob us of our joys,
You'll in your girls again be courted,
And I'll go wooing in my boys."

Venerable relict, you have lived to see many changes, storms and convulsions, ups and downs,

"But as old age serene and bright,
And lovely as a Lapland night,
Shall lead thee to thy grave."

J. C.

Fat Man Made Happy.—Loses 61 lbs

PRATTVILLE, *Ala., July 20th, 1878.*

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—About three months ago I commenced using your "Anti-Fat," at which time my weight was 219 pounds. By following your directions carefully, I have succeeded in reducing my weight to 158 pounds. This is all very satisfactory and pleasant; but just previous to my commencing the use of your medicine, I had purchased two suits of fine clothes at a high price, and find, to my dismay, that they are entirely useless to me now. When I put one of my coats on, my friends tell me it looks like a coffee sack on a beanpole, and when I put the pants on,—well, description fails. My object in writing is to ascertain whether you have not, in connection with your medicine business, an establishment where your patrons, similarly situated, could exchange these useless garments for others that would fit. I think you ought to have something of the kind, as it would be an inducement for many to use the Anti-Fat, who now object to using it, in consequence of the loss they sustain in throwing aside valuable garments. Just turn this matter over in your mind. A "Clothing Exchange" is what you want in connection with your Anti-Fat business.

Yours truly, GEORGE BOYD.

Repairing Agricultural Implements.

One of the many difficulties farmers experience is to have their implements repaired properly. If they call at the house of A. B. Smith & Co., 41 Federal street, Allegheny, they can have them put in the best of order promptly and at reasonable rates. Messrs. Smith & Co. do not only put the Smith mowers and reapers and their own manufactures in proper repair, but all other makes as well. A farmer need go to no other house than this to replenish his stock of implements, as this enterprising firm have on hand a stock and variety surpassed by no competitor, and at such prices that defy competition. A trial and purchases are all that is necessary to convince every farmer of the truth of these statements.

H. T. Price & Sons. at the Exposition.

The Pittsburgh Exposition has been under full headway, and while many of our readers have already visited it, doubtless many others have not yet been there, intending to go within a short time. Special attention of farmers is directed to the fine display made by the firm of H. T. Price & Sons of agricultural implements embracing a great variety and those of the most approved patterns. Among a few of the specialties we name the improved Eagle corn shellers, those worked either by hand or power which shellers have a standing and reputation equalled by none. The Eagle cutters, of which there are several sizes which have attained great popularity and may well be said to be perfect machines. The Eagle grain drill and others might be mentioned but we invite farmers to go to the Exposition and see for themselves. The warerooms of the firm are at 32 and 34 Ohio street, Allegheny.

Fifth Avenue Hotel

Just the place for farmers to stop at. Excellent accommodations. Best of meals. 131 and 133 Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Best of Care Taken of Horses

At the boarding and sale stables of Frank McCoy & Bro., adjoining their hotel, 131 and 133 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Stop at the American House.

Pittsburgh is now full of strangers, owing largely to our Exposition. As farmers and others living at a distance propose to visit the Exposition, who have hitherto been prevented, the American House, located at 344 Liberty street, near the Union Depot, is the place to stop at. This house has fine rooms, good waiting room, the best of meals, attentive and courteous waiters, and all the conveniences that go to make up a first-class hotel. The best of all is, however, the low price, which is only one dollar and a half per day. Nothing, it will thus be seen has been left undone that would add to the comfort of guests, and not exceed the limits of his pocket book.

How the Louisianians Get Rich.

NEW ORLEANS, August **19**, **1878**.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of Messrs J. M. Lefort & Co., Lafourche Crossing, La., one-half of Single Number Ticket No. **3,440** and Approximations, Class "H," in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the Second Capital Prize of Ten Thousand Dollars, on Tuesday, August **13th**, **1878**; said ticket having cost the sum of One Dollar, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company. F. P. SEVIN,
d W **115** Decatur St., New Orleans, La

The argument in the South Carolina Railroad case was concluded yesterday in Baltimore, before Judge Bond. The Judge decided the road should be placed in the hands of a receiver. The counsel suggested the names of several gentlemen for that position, and the Judge announced that he would announce his appointment hereafter.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 15 Sixth street:

	Bid.	*Askd.*	*Sales.*
Pa. R. R.	34⅜	34½	9,470
Reading	16⅝	16¾	1,102
Lehigh Valley	40	40¼	423
P., Titus. & Buf.	4¼	4⅝	.....
U. Cos. of N. J.	129½	129⅝	....
Gen. T.	39	39⅛	.....
Allegheny V'y 7-30s	108	108½	....
Pgh., Cin. & St. L. 7s	86	87	.....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Gold sold all day at 100⅜. Borrowing rates ⅛ per cent. and flat. Governments lower for new 5's. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities quiet.

The stock market this morning was strong in the early dealings, but the advance was soon lost. Western Union being conspicuous in the fluctuations. In the afternoon the market was quiet until shortly before the close, when the dealings became animated and prices advanced ¼@1¼ per cent. Western Union was scarce and loaned up to ½ per cent. for use, closing at 1-32 per cent.

Transactions aggregated 87,000 shares of which 12,000 were Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwestern common, 17,000 do. preferred, 4,300 St. Paul common, 6,500 do. preferred, 6,300 Union Pacific, 9,500 Lackawanna, 11,000 Western Union and 5,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Close—Money market easy at 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Customs receipts, $461,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $252,000. Clearings $8,853,000. Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills, 482; sight exchange on New York, 486¼.

GOVERNMENTS,

U. S. coup '81	107⅝	5-20s, '65	102¾
5-20s, '67	105⅞	5-20s, '68	107
New 5s	105¾	New 4½	103⅜
New 4 per cts.	100½	10-40s	106¼
10-40s, coups.	106¼	Currency 6s	119¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old.	56	Tennessee new	31¼
Virginia new.	26	Virginia, old	25
Missouri 6s	103⅝		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	96	C. C. C. & I.	93¼
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	37¾
Do preferred.	32	Rock Island	117¾
Pacific Mail	17¼	St. Paul	29⅜
Mariposa	2	Do preferred.	68⅝
Do preferred.	2¼	Wabash	14⅝
Adams Ex.	104½	Ft. Wayne	98
Fargo Ex.	92	Terre Haute	2
American Ex.	48¾	Do preferred.	7
U. S. Ex.	49¼	O. & M.	8¼
N. Y. Central	113¾	Del. & Lack.	53
Erie	13¾	C. & A.	83¼
Do preferred.	27	Do preferred.	101¾
Harlem	136	A. & P. Tel.	29½
Mich. Central	71	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	124	H. & St. Joe	15¾
Union Pacific	66¾	B. & Q.	110¾
Lake Shore	67¾	Central Pacific	105¾
Ill. Central	80¾	Union	105¾
P. & C.	80½	Land Grants	106¾
N. W. C.	36¼	Sinking Fund	—
Do preferred.	68¼		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON.

LONDON, September 18.—Consols for money, 94 15-16; account, 95 1-16; Illinois Central, 82½; Pennsylvania Central, 34¾; Reading, 17; Erie, 13⅜; do. preferred, 31. 5-20s of '67, 107⅜; 10-40s, 108¼; 4½s, 105⅞. Refined petroleum, 8¾d. Spirits of turpentine, 22@23s.

FRANCE.

PARIS, September 18.—Rentes, 113f 21½c.

ANTWERP.

ANTWERP, September 18. — Petroleum, 24¾d.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, September 18.—Cotton in good demand at 6⅛@6¾d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales: American, 10,000 bales. American lard, 37s. Refined petroleum, 9@9¼s.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, September 18, 1878.

The produce and commission business continues fair and sales of most articles are large and business is generally satisfactory, with good prospects for the future.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The demand for well flavored cheese, good makes, is better. Good Switzer, of medium size, is in good demand. Receipts of poultry are large and prices weak. Parties shipping poultry should be careful not to overcrowd them, as not unfrequently some of them are found dead in the coop. Receipts of eggs are light and the demand is improving. Prices are consequently very firm and are advancing, some dealers asking as high as nineteen cents. The demand for strictly choice butter is greatly in excess of the supply and all receipts of this quality are taken on arrival. Butter packed away during the summer and taken out and shipped now will not pass for fresh butter. Medium and low grades not wanted, and are laid away and sell for greese prices. Potatoes fairly active.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 00; common, 75c@$1 25; small and inferior, 25@50c.

BEANS—Prime white navy $1 90@2 00; medium $1 75@1 80; mixed $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 22@24c; choice solid, 20@23c; choice creamery, 23@25c; medium grades, 12@15c; grease, 4@6c.

CHEESE — Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@8¾c, jobbing; 8@8¼c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—Prime white in kegs, 6½@7c per lb; in pails, 7½@8c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 19@20c ₱ doz.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz, $3 50; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c; New York State in neat 25-lb of 12 cases glass cups, per lb, 13@15c.

FRESH FRUITS—Watermelons, $10 00@20 00 per 100; peaches, choice $1 50@1 75; medium 75c@$1 25; plums $1 25@1 50 per bushel; pears $1 50@2 00 per box; cantelopes $3 00@5 00 per 100.

POTATOES—Prime, 70@75c from store. Sweets—Jerseys, $2 50@2 75; Baltimore, $2 00@2 50; Southern, $2 00.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 35@45c per pair; ducks, 35@40c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 8@10c. Dressed chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 50@4 75 timothy, $1 35@1 45; mammoth clover-seed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the grain market there is an improved demand and prices are looking up. There is a light supply of corn and oats, and prices are consequently firm. Prospects for the future are bright. Flour is moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Amber and red 90@95c.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 47@48c; high mixed, 45@46c; ear, prime yellow, 48@49c; mixed 46@47c.

Oats—Prime white 25@26c; mixed 23@24c.

Barley—Spring, 75@95c; fall, 95c@$1 00.

Rye—53@55c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $6 00@6 25; Minnesota extra, $6 25@6 50; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis, $6 00@6 50; fancy patents, $7 50@8 50; rye, $3

CORNMEAL—55@60c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 75 per bbl; $2 50 per keg.

HAY—From wagon, $6 00@9 00 per ton; baled on track $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $11 00@12 00; seconds do., $12 00@13 00; middlings white do., $19 00@20 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@19 00; corn meal, per ton, $20 00@22 00.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, per 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is rather quiet, with no features to mention. There is not the demand for sugars there was a few days ago, but it is expected this falling off is only temporary. Provisions firm.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Green Coffee	₱ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	21 c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	18½c	Black "	28c
Good Rio	17½c	**Sugars.**	
Ordinary Rio	17 c	Standard A	8¾
Java	27½c	Off. A	8¾
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	9
Rio in papers	21 c	Ref Yellows	8
Rio in bulk	17⅝@20½c	Molasses do	7½
Java in pap'rs	30 c	Cut loaf	10¾
Java in bulk	30 c	Crushed	10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	10¼c
Young Hyson	25@81 00	Granulated	10 c
Gunpowder	36@1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New.
Imperial	30@ 80	Strictly ch	50 c
Japan	25@ 75	Strictly prime	48 c
Oolong	28 80	Prime	45 c
Souchong	25@ 75	Fair	40 c
Rice.		**Soaps.**	
Cho'e Carolina	8 c	Blue India, ₱ box	3 30
Prime	7½c	Irma soap, ₱ box	3 90
Rangoon	6½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	6
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	6 70
Gloss	6½@8 c	Do N.Y. city, ₱ bx	5 25
Cornstarch	7½@8½c	Extra olive do	8 00
Spices (whole).		German mottled do	5
Cloves	48@ c	California, ₱ box	4 00
Allspice	18@20 c	**Soda.**	
Cassia	28@32 c	Bi-carb in kegs	6
Nutmegs	95@1 40	Do assi'ted pap's	6½c
Pepper	15@16 c	Do assi'ted ¼ p'rs	5 c
Syrups.		Sal soda in kegs	2 c
Choice maple fl'v'rd	46 c	**Candles.**	
Prime "	44c	Star, full weight	12 c
Choice sugar syrup	48c	Stearine	10½@12c
		Mould	10 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, sc. c. av. 18 lbs and upwards	11¾	Mess pork	11 50
Do 14 lbs and under	12	Bbl. short cut	45
Do extra 10 to 14 lbs	12¾	Bbl. do	11 75
Shoulders, s. c.	6¾	Lard, p. l. in trees	7¾
Breakfast bacon	9	Do, bbls	8
Dried beef in sets	14½	Do, refined in trees	8
do all flanks	8½	" " bbls	9
do c & nkls	16½	" " bk'ts	9
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz	6 75	Do, in 2 lb tea pots	9¾
Bacon shoulders, ₱ lb	6¾	" 5-lb coffee do	9¾
B. short r sides, do	7¾	" in 3-lb pails	10¼
B. clear sides, do	8	" 5 "	10
		" ½ "	9¾

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do mahogany, 51@55c; do dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 54@55c; fine cut, 46@75c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoke, 40@50c.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 35; raspberries, do, $1 40; strawberries, $1 25; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 25; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 75; tomatoes do, $1@1 10; corn do, $1 25@1 75. Pickles, bbls, $7 25; half do, $4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 5@6c; do quarters, 3@3½c; do common 1½@2c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 15@17c; do unpitted, 5@6c; huckleberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 20@25c. Peaches, halves, unpeeled, 4@4¾c; do quarters peeled, 9@10c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 45@50c; common to good 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No. 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $8 00; split Labrador herring, $7 50; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@3 00; lake herring, $1 90; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; boneless codfish, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herrings 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $2 00; London layers, $2 40; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 75 ₱ mat; Valenties, 9c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 13c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 5@6c. Citron, 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 9c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 20c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@17c; Sicily filberts, 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12; Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ box, $8 50. Lemons—Malaga, $7 00@8 00. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOPS—8@11c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 59@61c; No. 1 do, 57@59c; No. 2 do, 50@53c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 56@58c; yellow do, 55@56c.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime country per gallon, 12@13c; wine vinegar 23@24c; city manufactured 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, September 18, 1878.

Dullness still characterizes the crude market, with no prospects of an improvement. Refined also dull.

CRUDE.

United, 86@87c; shipment, $1 06¼.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 10@10½c; New York, 10¼c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b. 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 10; country, 95c.

DISPATCHES.

(By Associated Press.)

TITUSVILLE, September 18. — Market opened at 86⅞c bid, strictly.

OIL CITY, September 18.—Marked quiet at 86¾c bid, strictly.

PARKERS, September 18.—Market closed with sales at 86⅝c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—SEPTEMBER 18.—Cotton steady at 11⅛@11⅜c; futures steady; sales 40,000 bales. Flour in moderate demand and unchanged; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 50@4 00; common to good extra $4 00@4 35; good to choice $4 30@4 85; white wheat extra $4 90@5 75; extra Ohio $4 00@5 50; St. Louis $4 00@6 75; Minnesota patent process $6 25@8 50. Wheat heavy; receipts, 234,000 bushels; ungraded winter red western 92@96¾c; No. 3 do. $1 04; No. 2 do. $1 06@1 06¾; No. 1 do. $1 07¾; No. 2 amber $1 04@1 05; ungraded white $1 02¼; No. 1 do. $1 10; No. 1 do. $1 11¾@1 12½. Rye quiet at 61c. Barley quiet and malt firm. Corn steady; receipts, 44,000 bushels; ungraded 48@51c; steamer 5¾@50½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 37,000 bushels; rejected 25c; No. 3, 26¼@26¾c; mixed western 27@34½c; white western 2-@33½c. Hay firm and unchanged. Hops steady; yearlings 5@10c; New York State 10@16c. Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@7¾c. Molasses steady. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull; United 85½@86¼c; crude 5½c; refined 10¼c. Tallow firm. Rosin dull at $1 35@1 42½. Turpentine dull at 27½@28c. Eggs heavy; western 19¾@20c. Leather—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light middling and heavy weight 20@22½c. Wool—quiet but firm; domestic fleeces 39@42c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@30c; Texans 12@27c. Pork in fair demand; mess $9 25@9 30. Beef steady. Cutmeats heavy; long clear middles 6½c. Lard—a moderate trade; prime steam $6 97½@7 00. Butter steady at 6@24c. Cheese firm; western 6@8¼c. Whisky quiet $1 09. Manufactured copper steady and in moderate demand; ingot lake $16 00@16 12½. Pig iron dull and nominal; Scotch $21 00@23 50; American $15 00@17 00. Iron — Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 25; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Chicago — SEPTEMBER 18. — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular; No. 2 red winter in good demand and prices a shade higher at 89c cash; 90@90¼c October; No. 2 Chicago spring active and firmer at 86¼@86½c cash; 87¾@87¾c October; 88¼@88¾c November; No. 3 76¼c; rejected 58c. Corn easier; demand light but holders firm at 35¾@36c cash; 35½c September; 36¾c October; 37c November; rejected 34c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower at 19¼@19¼c cash; 19¾ September; 20¼@20¾c October; 21¼@21¼c November; rejected 17c. Barley unsettled but generally higher; closed weak at $1 65@1 05¼ cash; $1 07 October. Pork dull, weak and lower at $8 55 cash; $8 47½@8 50 October; $8 55 November. Lard dull, weak and lower at $6 60@6 62½ cash October and November; $6 50 the year. Bulk meats easier at 4¾@6c. Whisky steady and firm at $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 216,000 bushels; corn, 184,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; rye, 15,000 bushels; barley, 66,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 113,000 bushels; corn, 105,000 bushels; oats, 26,000 bushels; rye, 1,600 bushels; barley, 17,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active; firm and higher; 88c asked October; 88⅞c November. Corn firmer; advanced ¼c. Oats easier at 19@19¼c September; 20¼c October. Pork firmer; $8 52½ bid October. Lard steady and unchanged.

Cincinnati—SEPTEMBER 18.—Cotton easier at 10¾c. Flour dull and drooping; family $4 10@5 50. Wheat steady and in fair to local demand; red and amber 85@94c; white 90@95c; receipts, 9,500 bushels; shipments, 11,000 bushels. Corn easier at 41@42½c. Oats steady and in fair demand at 21@26c. Rye—good demand at full prices and a shade higher at 53@54c. Barley strong; No. 2 fall, $1 05@1 07. Pork easier at $9 25. Lard easier; current make, $6 60@6 65; kettle jobbing at $8 00@8 50. Bulkmeats easier; shoulders at 5c; short rib $6 00 cash and September; short clear $6 25. Bacon quiet and steady at $5 75, $6 75, $7 00@7 12½. Whisky dull at $1 06. Butter dull and drooping. Linseed oil quiet and firm at 57@58c.

Philadelphia—SEPTEMBER 18.—Flour dull; superfine $2 50@3 00; extra $3 00@3 50; Minnesota family $5 00@5 75; high grades $7 00@8 00; Rye flour $3 75. Cornmeal $2 75. Wheat in good demand; red $1 06¼@1 06½; amber $1 06@1 07. Corn strong; yellow 52½c; mixed 51@51½c. Oats firm; white western 29@31c; mixed western 27@29c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $10 00@10 25; hams, smoked $11 50@12 50; pickled $9 50@10 50; green $7 00@7 50. Lard weak; butchers' $6 75@7 00. Butter dull; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 20@21c; Western reserve 14@16c. Eggs firm; western 20c. Cheese weak; western choice 7¼@8¼c. Petroleum dull; refined 10c; crude 7¾c. Whisky firm and unchanged. Receipts — Flour, 2,700 barrels; wheat, 28,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels.

Milwaukee—SEPTEMBER 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and declined ½c, and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 10; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 00¼; No. 2 91c; September 91c; October 91¾c; November 92¾c; No. 3, 77¾c; No. 4, 63c; rejected 60c. Corn firmer and quiet; No. 2, 37c. Oats weaker, No. 2, 19¼c. Rye steady; No. 1 46c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring cash $1 04½; October $1 07. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork—$8 50 cash and September. Lard—Prime steam $6 75. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo 4c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 barrels; wheat, 45,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 700 bushels.

St. Louis—SEPTEMBER 18.—Flour dull. Wheat lower; No. 2 red, 87¾@87¼c cash; 87¼@87½c September; 88¼@88¾c October; 90¼@90¾c November; closing at outside prices; No. 3 do. 81¾c bid. Corn dull at 34¼c cash; 35@35½c October; 35¾c November. Oats better for cash and easier for options; 19¾@19½c cash; 20¼c October; 21¾c November. Rye dull; 43¾c bid. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork lower at $9 00@9 12½; dry salt lower at $5 00, $6 00@6 25. Bacon inactive and easier at $5 62½, $6 80, $6 87¼, $7 05@7 12½. Lard nominal at $6 62½.

Toledo—SEPTEMBER 18—Wheat closed steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1 02; extra white Michigan $1 02; amber Michigan cash 93¼c; seller October 94c; No. 2 amber Michigan cash 92½c; No. 2 red winter cash 93¼c; seller October 94c; No. 3 red Wabash cash 90c; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red 92¼c; rejected Wabash 84½c. Corn dull and lower; high mixed cash 39½c; No. 2 cash 39½c; seller October 40c; rejected 38½c; damaged cash 37c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash 22c; Michigan cash 22c; rejected 18c.

Louisville — SEPTEMBER 18.—Cotton steady at 11¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red 88@90c; amber and white 90@93c. Corn steady; white 46c; mixed 42c. Oats quiet; white 25c; mixed 24c. Rye steady at 56c. Hay firm at $10 00. Pork firmer at $10 00. Lard quiet but firm; choice leaf tierce $8 75; kegs $10 00. Bulkmeats quiet but steady at 5¼c, 6¼@6½c. Bacon quiet but steady at 5½c, 6¾@7c; sugar cured hams 12@13½c. Whisky firm at $1 06. Manufactured tobacco unchanged.

Boston—SEPTEMBER 18.—Flour quiet; western superfine $3 00@3 50; common to extra $4 25@4 75. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 54@56c; steamer, 52@53c. Oats dull; white 29½@38c mixed 28@32c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; corn, 26,000 bushels; wheat, 5,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,600 barrels; corn, 21,000 bushels; wheat 95,000 bushels. Wool nominally unchanged; no disposition to urge sales.

Cincinnati—SEPTEMBER 18. — Hogs dull and prices a shade lower; common $2 75@3 40; light, $3 50@3 95; packing $3 00@4 00; butchers' $4 00@4 15; receipts 3,423 head; shipments